

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

MAIN FILE

SECTION: 21



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 21

FBI

Date: 12/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
 SM - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies
 and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum
 suitable for dissemination.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/7/80 BY SP3 DBL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/7/80 BY SP3 DBL

- ④ - Bureau (3 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Enc. 9) (RM)
 (1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
 1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 2 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC) EX-102

RRN: ghb

(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
 DEPT: ISD, CRD, LEO
 DATE FORW: 12/29/64
 HOW FORW: RLS
 BY: SFP: C.O.

REC-34

DEC 23 1964

ENCLOSURE

11 1965

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

ICC AT + 1 K... LHM 808 PB.

SUBV. CONTROL

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
December 24, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/80 BY 6-225/ST

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

[REDACTED] b7(D)
[REDACTED] advised on December 24, 1964, that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Atlanta, Georgia, had told him recently that he plans in the coming year to expand his organization to make it a national movement with branch offices in a number of cities throughout the United States.

KING also told [REDACTED] that he plans to become involved in the Labor Movement by lending his support to different unions (unnamed) where various companies are discriminating against Negroes in job opportunities and wages. KING said this support will be in the form of national boycotts against the products of the companies involved. KING indicated they would also aid in picket lines and other demonstration type activities connected with strikes.

KING advised [REDACTED] that he may go international with respect to a "peace movement," but he did not give any details of his plans in this regard, except to say that several heads of African countries had invited him to visit them to discuss this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JAN 6 1965

ENCLOSURE

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 666 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 12/21/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794) ~~(100-106670)~~
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9838)
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

OO: Atlanta

[REDACTED] 100-106670-652
cc 100-438794
C b(1)

Paragraph 3 reflects information was received 11/15/64. This date should read 12/15/64. U

Bureau, Atlanta, New York please correct your copies. San Antonio copies corrected. U

- 4 - Bureau { 2 - 100-438794 (RM)
 (2 - 100-106670) 100-106670
- 3 - Atlanta (100-SCIC) (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 4 - San Antonio { 1 - 100-9838
 (1 - 100-7232)
 [REDACTED] (C)
 (1 - 100-9848)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 tyjrm/bj
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4
DATE OF REVIEW 12/21/84
4/29/80

100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 23 1964

BED/njs
(13)
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASS. b7j
DATE 4/29/80

Classified by 6180
Exempt from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
led 12/2/77

70 JAN 11 1965
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sent _____ M Per _____

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1/4/65

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-136585)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-80 BY SP4 JRM/uk
607b

ReBuairtel 12/30/64 which made reference to a recent contact between Martin Luther King, Jr., and one Frank Stanley, Jr., of New York City. New York was instructed to attempt to identify Stanley. U

By teletype 12/31/64 New York advised that it had no information concerning the identity of Frank Stanley. U

Atlanta airtel, copy to New York, 12/30/64, reported that Stanley had furnished his telephone number as 333-8879. U

Bufiles contain the following references to a Stanley who may be identical to the individual who had been in contact with King. New York report SA [REDACTED] 10/29/45, "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among the American Negroes in the New York Field Division, Internal Security," New York file 100-28627, contains information on page 17 to the effect that Frank Stanley, publisher of the "Louisville Defender" was the President of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association. Page three of the 7/10/46 issue of the "Daily Worker" contains an article identifying Frank Stanley as President of the National Negro Publishers Association. The 1964 issue of the Ayers Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals lists an F.L. Stanley as Editor and Publisher of the "Louisville Defender." U

1 - Atlanta (100-5586)

REC-44

100-106670-665

2 JAN 5 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

MAILED 8
JAN 4 - 1965
COMM-FBI

108

JAN 8 1965 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to New York
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

The foregoing is for the assistance of the
New York Office in identifying the Stanley who was in
contact with King. Expedite results of inquiry. U

SAC, Omaha

1/5/65

Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReATairtel 12/23/64, copy to Omaha, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum concerning the scheduled appearance of Martin Luther King, Jr., at Lincoln, Nebraska, 12/30/64. U

ReOMairtel 12/31/64, copies to Atlanta, which advised that King spoke at Lincoln 12/30/64 before the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Student Movement. U

Omaha is instructed to report by letterhead memorandum information concerning King's presence in Lincoln and his address before the Conference. Report information as available from public sources and established reliable sources. Make no other inquiries concerning King's presence in Lincoln. U

1 - Atlanta (100-5586)

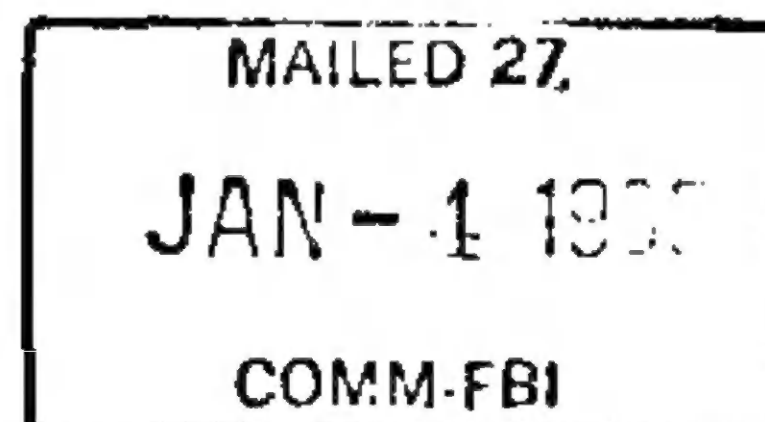
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-80 BY SP4MMU

6076

REC-109

100-106670-623

2 JAN 5 1965



RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial ⁶⁶² pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 12/23/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

DATE OF REVIEW FOR (Priority)

DECLASSIFICATION

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670) 6076

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

b(2) b(7)(D) The source who furnished the information was [REDACTED], a source close to CLARENCE JONES.

The sources used in the characterizations in the letterhead memorandum were:

- 4 - Bureau (100-106670) (Encls. 6) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
- 2 - Jackson (157-) (SNCC) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-) (COFO)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (42)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;

DEPT: ISD, CRD, BAO, IRS, [REDACTED]

JMK:gmd
(13)

ENCLOSURE

DATE FORW: 12/30/64

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

70 JAN 6 1965

100-106670-661

CONFIDENTIAL

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b (1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

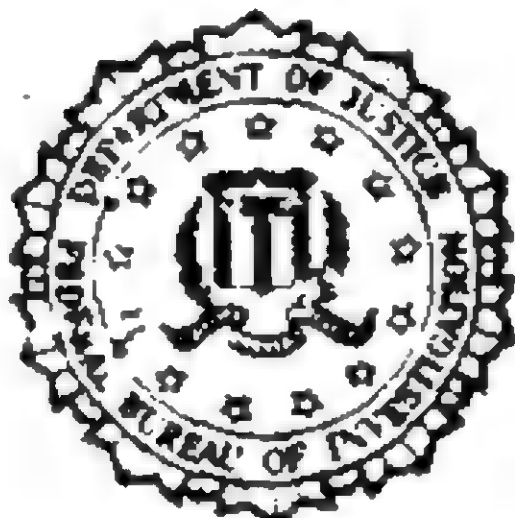
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-661 pg. 2. airtel

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
December 23, 1964

Bureau 100-106670

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED

DATE
BY
REASON
DECLASSIFICATION

12-4-80
SPY JAM/11
0
12-23-84
6070

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 21, 1964, that Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), was in contact with Clarence Jones on that date. Jones told King that he had a recent discussion with Walter Fauntroy (Director of the Washington, D.C. office of the SCLC), regarding King's getting involved with the "challenge of the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Movement". Jones said he had studied it and thought it was a good legal and creative position. ☐

With regard to the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Movement, "The New York Times", December 21, 1964, described the movement as a challenge to the seating of Mississippi's all white representatives in Congress. ☐

The source, in continuing, said, Jones and King discussed a way for King and the SCLC to become involved, prompting Jones to remark that he and King should give thought to getting together, perhaps in Washington, D.C., before January 4, 1965, to discuss the matter. King acknowledged ☐

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

JAN 5 1965

ENCLOSURE

6080
2
12/23/77

~~SECRET~~

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

his interest in becoming involved, adding, however, that he had had problems with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC) and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), in the past. Jones said they should see if King could get involved, but not through them (SNCC and COFO). He suggested his (King's) involvement on an independent basis, prompting King to reply that they should think it through and find out the best thing to do. U

Jones and King discussed whether they (SCLC) should have their own program in Mississippi. King remarked that they have good grass roots there. King asked of Jones what "they" wanted him to do, causing Jones to answer "they want you to get involved, but it is feared that you will steal the show." Jones said he would determine what King could do of value. U

With regard to a possible meeting before the 4th of January, 1965, King said he would inquire of Fauntroy as to whether it was feasible. He said he would be in Atlanta most of the time during Christmas. Jones said in view of that, "they" could go to Atlanta. According to the source, King was agreeable. U

During their contact, King and Jones also considered questions pertaining to the tax laws applicable to his award for receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. In that regard, King said he was of the impression that he could give \$6,000 to the SCLC tax free, but did not know about the \$17,000 for the Unity Council (United Council of Harlem Organizations). Jones said in that regard, that he had a long discussion with "our friend" after "your" (King's) father saw him in New York, and he (Jones) discussed it with him. Jones said he would check with his tax authority and let King know the answer. U

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. U

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter-C

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

It is noted that in the past, it has been determined that when King and Jones refer to "our friend" and "our man," they are referring to Stanley Levison. U

[REDACTED]

b(1)

5

3
~~SECRET~~

12/30/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Bland
[REDACTED]

To: SACs, New York (100-136585)
Atlanta (100-5586)

b7(c)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-80 BY SP4JRM/LL

6076

ReAttel 12/29/64, Xerox copy of which is enclosed
for New York.

New York is instructed to immediately attempt to
identify the Frank Stanley, Jr., of New York City who was
in contact with subject. Review appropriate files and
contact established sources. Take no action which may prove
embarrassing to the Bureau. Similarly, attempt to identify
Riley Branton. Check this individual's name also as Wiley
Branton.

Atlanta should furnish any information available
concerning Stanley and Branton. Note that retel should
have also been directed to New York with leads for identifying
individuals mentioned above.

Afford this matter prompt attention and results
should be furnished Bureau by most expeditious means
appropriate based upon information developed.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

MAILED 2

DEC 30 1964

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JAN 7

1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-23 100-106670-660

DEC 31 1964

Q

F B I

Date: December 22, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (100-106670)

From: (Legat, Paris (100-2082)(RUC))

Subject: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

Re Paris cable 12/8/64.

4 - Bureau ((1 - Liaison))

1 - Paris

NWP:ij

(5)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY... SP4 JRM/ML
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION... 12-22-84
6076ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

REC-10

100-106670-659

DEC 29 1964

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-84 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076
SUBV. CONTROL

67 JAN 7 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) b7(c) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

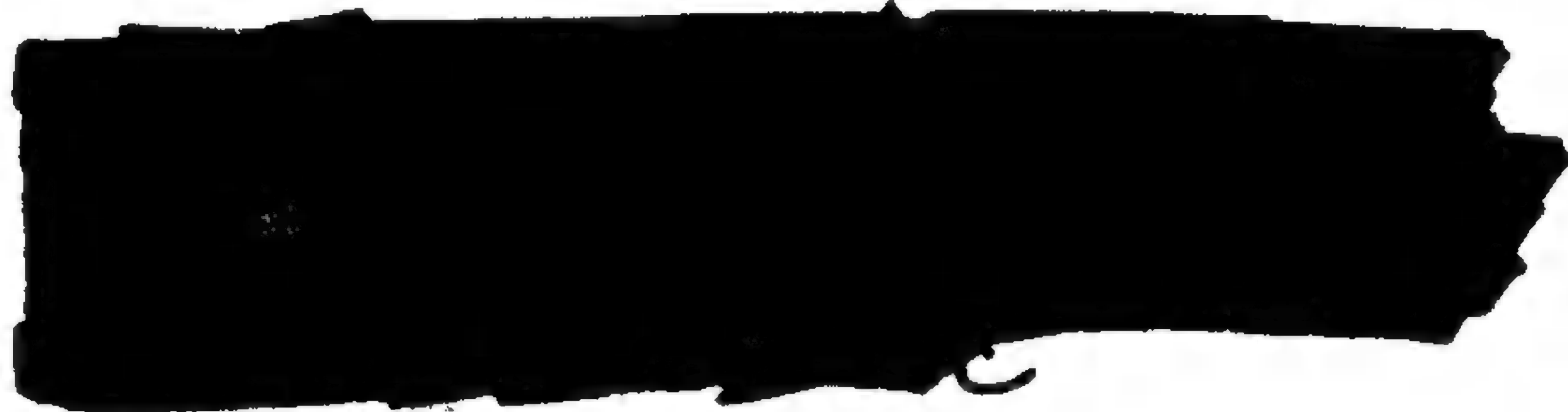
☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 658 pg. 3, 4, 5, 6

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SA 100-9838

~~Secret~~



b(1)

This information is being submitted for the information of the Bureau and Atlanta and New York in view of recent publication afforded MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

RECEIVED

3 -

Secret

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From page one

The New York Times.

NOVEMBER 9, 1964.

NEGRO VOTE RISES AS A KEY IN SOUTH

Large Turnout Hurt G.O.P.
in Contests Across Nation

A survey of some hard-fought House and Senate races indicates that the Negro vote emerged Tuesday as a potent force in certain Southern and Border states although Senator Barry Goldwater carried five states of the Old Confederacy.

Moreover, when the results are matched with those in a number of contests in the North, the survey shows that the same conditions can bring similar results regardless of geography.

The contests studied produced Democratic victories. The survey indicates that a massive Negro vote was the decisive or an important element in all of them.

NOVEMBER 8, 1964. In Georgia's Fifth Congressional District in Atlanta, Weltner, the Democratic incumbent, had been challenged in the primary by a relatively unknown candidate who received about 10 per cent of the vote.

Among Mr. Johnson's "group majorities," election analysts said, his most remarkable showing was the more than 95 per cent support he received from Negro voters.

A check yesterday of political historians failed to turn up a single recorded instance in American history when a candidate for President had attracted only 5 per cent of the ballots of any major group of voters.

Negroes in the United States make up 10 per cent of the population and are the largest racial minority group. More Negroes voted in last week's election than ever before.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-320/81
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2/81
DATE OF REVIEW 10/16/84

7-7-88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 7-1-84
CLASS: & EXT: BY SL 2-20/84
REASON - PCIM II, 1-2.9.2 12/16/84
DATE OF REVIEW

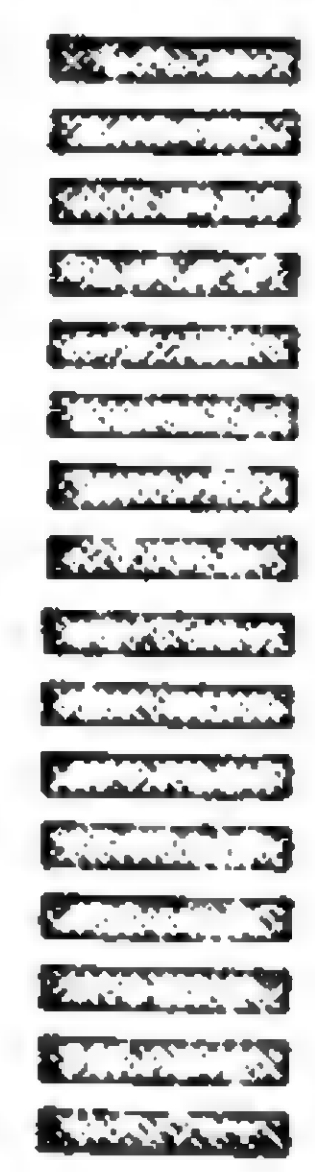
Postage
Will be Paid
by
Addressee

No
Postage Stamp
Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
First Class Permit No. 3125, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
S. C. L. C.

332 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**IF YOU RECEIVE MORE THAN ONE COPY
OF A MAILING . . .**

Although we try to avoid duplication, it is not always possible or economical for us to do so. It would actually cost ten times the saving in postage to cross-check each list. If you have received duplicate material from us we hope you will share it with others.

(see other side)



SOME IMPORTANT FISCAL FACTS ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ABOUT SCLC

- No officer of SCLC, including Dr. King, receives any salary or compensation for his services.
- Our administrative costs in 1963 were only 8.3% of our income—a ratio which is considered by all agencies as extremely low.
- Our books are audited by Jesse B. Blayton, Certified Public Accountant. Our financial statement is published annually and copies are extensively circulated and are available to the public.
- Each contributor is kept informed of our activities by means of our monthly newsletter.

YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO SCLC SUPPORTS:

- Voter Registration (Southwide)
- Citizenship Clinics and Work-shops on non-violence
- Direct Action Projects to end segregation
- Merit Employment Programs to end job discrimination
- Special Educational Scholarships
- Legal Defense and bail for victims of racial injustice
- Citizenship and literacy schools

SCLC IS DEDICATED TO

helping the American Negro attain first class citizenship by NON-VIOLENT direct action and education.

"No American can afford to be apathetic about the problem of racial injustice."

—Martin Luther King, Jr.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
A nonsectarian agency
332 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
President

RALPH ABERNATHY
Treasurer

(see other side)

9.7.81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP3DB/81
REASON - FCIM 11 1-2.4/23
DATE OF REVIEW 10.6/81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. BY 7-27-84
EXEMPT FROM 1-2-84
DATE OF REVIEW 1-2-84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.

332 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

December, 1964

Dear Friend:

History was made in the Presidential election as the Negro vote revealed itself as a powerful new force in the contest with reaction. In addition to its remarkable growth, this new vote disclosed strikingly individual features. With remarkable cohesion and perception, Negroes cast 95% of their votes for President Johnson, a Southerner. Mr. Goldwater relied upon a refined racism to give him the Presidency of the United States, but it gave him only five states of the old Confederacy and his home state.

The New York Times in a front page survey declared that the Negro vote "emerged as a potent force in certain Southern and Border states". Their study of key Democratic contests in the North indicated "that a massive Negro vote was the decisive or important element".

This new political force is no accident, nor is it merely the consequence of the injection of the civil rights issue in uniquely sharpened form. Many years of dedicated labor and bitter sacrifices in long registration campaigns were the foundations for this achievement. The murder of registration workers and widespread bombings of homes, churches and synagogues were employed to freeze us in terror - but they failed.

Our organization, SCLC, has always given voter education and registration a priority over our many other activities. This priority will continue because our task is yet unfinished. Though millions of Republicans refused to vote for Mr. Goldwater, other millions cast their votes for extremism. They remain a menace to the forward progress of the nation. Beyond this, the consolidation of reaction in the deep South puts a special duty upon the Negro voters. They are the most unified, cohesive democratic force in this hard core area. We must increase their numbers by registering several million additional Negroes in the South. This must be accomplished in the most difficult areas where resistance frequently roars from a gun barrel or explodes in the flashing of dynamite charges.

We are occupied seven days a week carrying on other vitally important activities not reflected in headlines. Our salaried staff people are in over twenty Southern cities. We service hundreds of communities from Atlanta. We conduct hundreds of permanently established citizenship training classes to remedy the faulty education Negroes have received and provide literacy education for the wholly uneducated - penetrating the deepest backwaters of the South with a type of Negro self-help unique in our movement.

The dedicated Negro and white allies doing this work are committing their lives. We ask you to be a part of this moral crusade by contributing sorely needed funds. You can invest in a democratic America by aiding this vital work. You will aid one part of the population and yet all of the nation.

With warmest good wishes,

Martin Luther King Jr.
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Please make your check payable to SCLC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-131

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/22/64

FROM : *13* SAC, JACKSONVILLE (157-0) (C)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
INFORMATION CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for Bureau is a pamphlet entitled "Unmasking Martin Luther King, Jr., the Deceiver."

b7(c)
g
On 12/14/64 [REDACTED] Gainesville, Florida, made available to SA [REDACTED] the enclosed pamphlet, published by the Christian Crusade, Tulsa, Oklahoma. [REDACTED] advised he received this pamphlet through the mails approximately a year ago, but he does not recall the sender.

By Billy James Hargis
[REDACTED] stated he realizes the Bureau already possesses the information set forth in the pamphlet concerning KING, but requested the pamphlet be submitted to the Bureau for whatever value it may be.

[REDACTED] stated he has always had the highest admiration for Mr. HOOVER and his efforts towards improving the law enforcement profession. He stated he has always "believed what he (Mr. HOOVER) says."

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OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-131 00-106670-65

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Jacksonville (1-1-82)

CHM-ega
(4)

30
5 DEC 28 1964

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"Elizabeth Dilling reported in her book, 'The Red Network,' that, during the seven years from 1923 to 1930, the NAACP received some \$43,000 from the radical Garland Fund, among whose directors were Communists William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. She also disclosed that the official report of the Fourth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States held in 1923 stated that 'the Party had penetrated the NAACP.'"

In 1958, J. B. Matthews, an expert on Communist infiltration, wrote:

"Listed on the current letterheads of the NAACP are the names of 236 different national officers. One hundred forty-five (or more than 61 per cent) of these individuals have been involved, in one way or another, with Communist enterprises, for a grand total of 2,200 affiliations of public record."

KING AIDS COMMUNIST PARTY OBJECTIVES

The Communist Party has often and in numerous places outlined its objectives for the Negro in America. In 1928, the Party published a pamphlet written by John Pepper, the representative of the Communist Party in the United States, in which he said: "The Communists must participate in all national liberation movements of the Negroes which have a real mass character."

Negro Communist leader Benjamin Davis published his pamphlet entitled "The Path of Negro Liberation," in which he wrote:

"Consequently the Negro people are moving in the direction of some form of staidhood in the Black Belt. This would mean an adjustment or rectification of the lines demarking 12 states through which runs the Black Belt area where Negro people are in a majority."

The remarkable way in which Martin Luther King has fitted into these goals of the Communist Party is attested to on the pages of the official Party organ, *The Worker*. The October 30, 1960 edition left no question as to the importance which the Communists recognize in the person of Rev. King toward achieving their Communist goals. After Rev. King was jailed in Atlanta following three days of mass sit-ins and picketing by hundreds of students of the Atlanta University Center, in an appeal usually reserved for top Party functionaries, the *Worker* told its Communist subscribers:

"The outrageous sentencing of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., requires the protest of all decent Americans."

"Demand Dr. King's immediate release. Demand

that the persecution of the sit-inners be halted. Demand that the federal government protect those who exercise their Constitutional right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." (Note that the *Worker* takes no notice of the "civil disobedience" engaged in by the "peaceful" sit-inners. Ed.)

"... The cause for which Dr. King speaks is the cause, not of the Negro people alone, but of all democratic America."

"Let, then, labor speak out. Let all organizations of the people speak out. Let all right-minded Americans speak out."

"Wire or phone to President Eisenhower and to both presidential candidates, Richard Nixon and John Kennedy. Let your Representatives and Senators hear from you."

"Let every candidate — for every post from state legislator to president — back up his avowed allegiance to civil rights by acting now. If he won't act now, what can you expect after election?"

TOP COMMUNISTS SPEAK FOR KING

So ingrained into the workings of the Communist Party are the policies and actions of Rev. King that his incarceration evoked protests from the top Communist command in the U.S. The same issue of the *Worker* said:

"Gus Hall, general secretary, and Benjamin Davis, national secretary of the Communist Party, on Monday protested the arrest of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, in wires to President Eisenhower, vice-president Richard Nixon and Sen. John Kennedy, and demanded the Rev. King's release."

Rocketed to national prominence through the distorted and one-sided coverage given his infamous and illegal activities by the left-wing press and *Life*, *Time*, and *Look* magazines, Martin Luther King now has the official ear of Washington on behalf of his crusade. The February 5, 1961 issue of the Communist *Worker* quoted King as saying, "The Justice Department 'has vast potential' to open up 'hitherto untapped avenues in the desegregation struggle.' The power inherent in executive orders has never been exploited."

KING PULLS WASHINGTON STRINGS

As is the case with most Communist directives these days, the step from announcement to fulfillment is a short one. The *Newsweek* magazine, May 1, 1961 reported:

"Full protection for any Negro trying to register for voting. That's what Attorney General Robert Kennedy promised the Rev. Martin Luther King at a private meeting in Washington last week. The Negro leader is about to launch a new campaign throughout the South to add 250,000 Negro voters to the rolls."

The WEEKLY CRUSADER is at a loss to understand why the Attorney General, who was active in the McCarthy hearings into Communist and un-American activities, is now making promises to Communist collaborators as an official of the U.S. government.

FULL SCALE INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR

Martin Luther King's open, deceitful influence over so much of our population is a national disgrace. The WEEKLY CRUSADER calls for an all out investigation into the activities of this co-operator with known Communists. Concerned Americans would like the answers to the following pertinent questions:

1. Is Martin Luther King interested in the Negro for the Negro's sake or for the furtherance of Communist objectives in our country?
2. Where does Martin Luther King derive the income for his multitudinous activities? What large interests are paying his way?
3. What are the REAL reasons for his objections to the House Committee on Un-American Activities? Could it be that he fears exposure of his true motives from this investigating committee?
4. Why does this man, who has selected known Communists as his closest associates and advisers, have access to the top offices of our government and personal audiences with our policy making leaders?

It is time Martin Luther King was unmasked before the American public. Only a full-scale investigation will serve the best interests of both the Negroes and whites of our nation.

A Reprint From
Christian Crusade's Weekly Editorial Voice
THE WEEKLY CRUSADER

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CHRISTIAN CRUSADE — Tulsa 2, Oklahoma

Unmasking MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. the Deceiver



BY DR. BILLY JAMES HARGIS

A CHRISTIAN CRUSADE PUBLICATION

Recent statements by race agitator Martin Luther King, Jr., clearly indicate that it is time to rip off his pious mask and reveal the real purpose and drive behind his anti-American activities. Though King has been sainted in many popular weekly magazines, his infamous alliance with Communist objectives and personalities has been kept a carefully guarded secret.

The *Tulsa Tribune*, May 3, 1961, carried an article datelined Atlanta, (Ga.) which read: "The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and 16 other big names in the Southern Negro integration movement joined today in demanding that the controversial House Un-American Activities Committee be abolished and that a man jailed for defying it be pardoned by President Kennedy."

"Carl Braden of Louisville, Ky., whose release the bi-racial leaders were demanding, was jailed Monday along with Frank Wilkinson of Los Angeles. The two were convicted by a federal jury in Atlanta in early 1959 for refusing to tell the House Committee whether they were Communists . . .

"King said the jailing of Wilkinson and Braden is evidence that 'McCarthyism' is on the rise again. He told United Press International that 'I have no doubt they are being punished — particularly Mr. Braden — for their integration activities.'"

Rev. King, in his statement that Braden was jailed because of his integration activities, conveniently ignores the fact that both Braden and Wilkinson are known, identified Communists and that Braden is field director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. According to sworn testimony before the Florida Legislation Investigation Committee, Feb. 10, 1958, Dr. J. B. Matthews said, "The principal function of the Southern Conference Educational Fund is to serve as a bridge between the Communist Party on the one hand and mis-guided Southern Liberals on the other hand. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the new name for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare of which the Senate Security Subcommittee said . . . was conceived, financed and set up by the Communist Party in 1938 as a mass organization to promote Communism throughout the Southern States."

Mr. Wilkinson could hardly be punished for his integration activities since his particular function for the Communist Party is field representative for the Communist front *The National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee*.

ASKING IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

An editorial in the *St. Petersburg Independent*, March 7, 1961, said concerning the sentencing of Braden and Wilkinson:

"It was most certainly pertinent to and important for the (House Un-American Activities) committee to find out if possible whether Wilkinson was fighting the committee as an American or as a Communist. And it was equally pertinent to find out whether Braden was working for integration as an American with concern for the Negro or as a Communist concerned for the advancement of the cause of the Kremlin."

The same all-searching questions could well be asked in the case of the pro-Soviet agitator Martin Luther King, Jr. King's constant agitation of racial troubles, his attack against our private enterprise system as guaranteed in our Federal Constitution in an Indiana speech last summer, and his recent open alliance with enemies of our nation, places him squarely in the camp of subversives.

King's Communist affiliations and acquaintances go back many years and establish a clear pattern of Marxist affinity.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1957, Martin Luther King was a participant in the 25th anniversary seminar on the integration struggle sponsored by the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. He has been closely associated with the leadership of the school since that time. The Highlander Folk School was founded in 1932 by Myles Horton and Don West; James Dombrowski joined them shortly thereafter. Don West was district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina.

Paul Crouch, the top Communist Party functionary in the south, testified before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities that Dombrowski "gave me the impression of being completely pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist Party and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual Party membership."

KING ASSOCIATES WITH COMMUNIST SCHOOL

Paul Crouch further testified that "The Highlander Folk School is . . . operated . . . ostensibly as an independent labor school but actually working in close co-operation with the Communist Party."

Pictures taken at the Highlander Folk School over the 1957 Labor Day weekend show Martin Luther King

with Abner W. Berry, Negro member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and columnist for the *Daily Worker*. Another in the photograph was Aubry Williams, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund and a top leader of all-out integration. According to the *Daily Worker*, Sept. 10, 1957, Williams spoke "prophetically" when he declared that the situation in the south "is only a short step to general violence" and that the "stuff out of which rebellions are made is definitely being planted." Aubry Williams has at least 43 separate listings as being associated with Communist fronts and organizations. Pete Seeger, a nationally known folk singer who has been prominently identified with the Communist movement in this country for many years, was another Labor Day attraction at the school. Seeger has been named as a member of the Communist Party in sworn testimony.

KING LAUDED BY COMMUNIST PRESS

Rev. King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama. His activities are usually highly praised in the Communist press as is evidenced by these gushing lines from the pen of Herbert Aptheker, Communist editor of *Political Affairs*:

"And in Montgomery, Alabama, there is the epic struggle of the entire 50,000 members of its Negro community. . . . Here, with women in the lead, is the unparalleled and unbreakable splendor of an entire people speaking out to the world in tones of purity and self-sacrifice and saying: 'We will live in freedom, in our own day and here in our own city.'"

King also led the Negro "March on Washington" and was accompanied by his manager Bayard Rustin, who, according to the *Daily Worker*, attended the 1957 convention of the Communist Party. According to one anti-Communist paper, "Bayard Rustin is listed as a member of the Editorial Board of *Liberation*. . . (a) pacifist-anarchist publication. Rustin contributes another article and is identified as having 'had many years of direct experience in racial conflicts in the South.' In 1946 he served a sentence on the chain gang in N. C. for refusing to sit in the Negro section of a bus. He went to India in 1947 and Africa in 1953. He is an expert on Civil Disobedience."

KING WORKS WITH COMMUNISTS

In the Youth March for Integrated Schools of Washington, D.C. in 1958, Martin Luther King was co-chairman of the group along with veteran Communist-fronter A. Philip Randolph. The march was fortified by three bus loads of Communists from the

cited Communist New York Teacher's Union. Again, Rev. King made the pages of the *Communist Worker* which reported: "Rev. King said: The Oppressed Always Marched For Freedom." On May 17, 1959, the *Worker* devoted the entire front page and fourteen columns of print to the March. That King's Washington March was aided and engineered by the Communists is attested to by the *Worker*. On page 15 they said:

"Large numbers of the Left (Communist) forces actively aided in mobilizing support for the Youth March and were in vast audience."

Challenge, official publication of the Young People's Socialist League (11-1-58) headlined the story and pointed out that the Marchers White House Student delegation leader and 14 of the main youth organizers were members of the YPSL.

LAWLESSNESS AND VIOLENCE

ACCOMPANY KING

Martin Luther King also has the dubious distinction of being associated with integrationist groups designed to stir up racial trouble. The *Tulsa World*, May 15, 1961 reported the violence associated with two bus loads of Negroes and whites sponsored by "Freedom Riders" a group seeking to break the segregation barrier in the South. The "Freedom Riders" were part of a group connected with CORE — Congress of Racial Equality. The 1958 CORE letterheads show King on the National Advisory Committee along with a number of other Red-fronters.

Rev. King has also been associated with the NAACP — The National Association For The Advancement of Colored People. Of the 5 founders of the NAACP, only one was a Negro. He is an identified Communist — W.E.B. DuBois.

According to Attorney General Eugene T. of Georgia, " . . . white people with long records of affinity for, affiliation with, and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations, activities and causes have directed and subsidized the NAACP. . . . the President, the Chairman of the Board, the 'Honorary Chairman', 11 of the 28 Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, 28 of 47 Directors, the Chairman of the National League Committee, the Executive Secretary, the Special Council, the Assistant Special Council, the Southeast Regional Secretary, the West Coast Secretary, the Director of the Washington Bureau, the Director of Public Relations and two Field Secretaries. The transcript of this evidence numbers 121 pages of single-spaced, typewritten copy and would require more than six hours to be read aloud.

FBI

Date

12/1/64

Transmit the following in _____

by _____

Via _____

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DATE 12-5-80 BY SP4JMM/DA

6036

6

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (157-684) (RUC)

RE: REPORT OF POSSIBLE RACIAL RALLY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 4, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE.

Reference is made to Bureau airtel dated 12/25/64 wherein Bureau requested information from sources relating to possible series of demonstrations relating to the seating of legislators from Mississippi.

Further reference is made to New York airtel dated 12/23/64 re MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., et al. which was forwarded with enclosure a letterhead memorandum.

Source of referenced New York airtel dated 12/23/64 indicated that confidential source of the New York office had advised on 12/21/64 that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was in contact with SAMUEL JOHNS at which time it was indicated that the SCILC could get involved in the "alliance of the Democratic Freedom Party." JOHNS informed that he had studied this position and that it was a good legal and creative position. Further discussion was had as to how the SCILC could be involved. It

- 1 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (RM)
- 1 - WFO (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (RM)

- (1- [redacted])
- (1- [redacted])
- (1- [redacted])

:cb

NOT RECORDED

183 JAN 4 1965

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 JAN 6 - 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-684

AT 157-264

was further suggested that JONES and KING should give thought of getting together, perhaps in Washington, D. C., prior to 1/1/65, to discuss this matter. KING acknowledged his interest in becoming involved; however, added that he had problems with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in the past. JONES suggested to KING they should see if he could get involved, but not through SNCC or COFO but rather on an independent basis.

The above is furnished to the Bureau for their information in view of instructions set forth in referenced airtel of 11/25/64.

Atlanta sources continue to remain alert for any further information on this matter.

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100-106670-

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[REDACTED]

Liberty, Mississippi

b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for the letter of January 14, 1965, and for the
copy of the report of Mr. Hoover's interview of [REDACTED].
Please be assured that the Bureau is aware of the
Mr. Hoover's view of the matter.

Enclosed is a letter from [REDACTED] dated [REDACTED].

TO
FROM
SUBJECT

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1965
FBI
LIBERTY, MISSISSIPPI

Re: The FBI's Role In The Field of Civil Rights
"Our Heritage of Greatness"
U.S. News & World Report, 12-21-64

NOTE. Correspondent is not identifiable. The article was used in
of Tom Ethridge's column captioned "Mississippi's Negroes" from the
12-17-64 issue of "The Clarion-Ledger," Jackson, Mississippi. In
Ethridge propounded his theory that Martin Luther King, Jr. was
the cart before the horse when one reviews the present-day rapes,
other serious crimes presently attributable to Negroes. No mention
the Bureau has contained there.

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67 JAN 5 1965

DCL: [REDACTED]
(8) 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE ☐

TRUE COPY

Liberty, Miss.
12/18/64

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Dir.
Fed. Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a clipping from my state paper
which I thought would be interesting to you.

I think the column quite timely and its contents
should be widely circulated but not likely to be because, as you
well realize, the news media is highly biased against we white
Southerners.

So you think rape could be made a Federal
crime by any stroke of good fortune?

I know you agree something needs to be done but
quick.

I think M. L. King needs to be reminded of the "congo"
like behavior of countless thousands of his race.

Respectfully yours,

b7(c) [REDACTED]

100-106670-

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191 DEC 31 1964

100-106670-12-24-64

100-106670-12-24-64

100-106670-12-24-64

100-106670-12-24-64

[Handwritten signature]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

 SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
 V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
 CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/24/64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 655 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7(c) b 7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 12/21/64 internal memo
BAUNGARDNER → SULLIVAN pg. 1

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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SPY-SMITH

12-21-84
12-4-80

6076

[REDACTED]

December 21, 1964

BY LIAISON

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Rosack

Honorable Bill D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moyers:

I thought the President would be interested in the following information concerning the personal conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr., which has been furnished by confidential sources of this Bureau who have supplied reliable information in the past.

[REDACTED]

100-106670

1 - 100-442529

(CIRN)

SECRET

CTPR:klb/rbm (13)

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

primary document
info

b7(c)

100-106670-650

DEC 26 1964

E. U. I.

~~SECRET~~

Honorable Bill D. Moyers

This information is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General and other officials of the Department of Justice. U

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont dated 12/21/64, captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," prepared by TPR:rbm. U

[REDACTED] C b(1)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

DATE: 12/16/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. F. Bland
1 - F. J. Baumgardner

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

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DATE 4-8-82 BY SP-4 JWD

[REDACTED] b7(c) b(1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7(c)

Factionalism within the NAACP

Sources advised that a vocal, highly organized minority group within the national organization of the NAACP is attempting to wrest control of the national organization from its current

100-106670
1 - 100-442529 (CIRN)

CONTINUED - OVER

SENT DIRECTOR
12-16-64

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DATE 4-8-82 BY SP-4 JWD

100-106670-649

DEC 28 1964

Tr. Section

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
From F. J. Baumgardner
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

conservative leadership headed by its Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins. The minority, dissident group is primarily made up of young people who feel that the organization is not sufficiently militant. The conservatives refer to the dissidents as the "Young Turks." It is anticipated that the dissidents will attempt to gain control of the Board of Directors at the next annual election of officers. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale, Mississippi, is the State President of the NAACP and is also on the Executive Board of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He has apparently aligned himself with the dissidents. (U)

The NAACP Mississippi State Field Secretary, Charles Evers (brother of assassinated Medgar Evers), is siding with Wilkins and the conservatives. Evers and his followers have opposed further NAACP participation in the Mississippi Summer Project as they fear that some young irresponsible elements, possibly influenced by subversives, may gain control. Evers is also opposed to the influence of the SCLC and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. (U)

ACTION:

[REDACTED] b7(c)
The information concerning the factionalism in the NAACP is being disseminated to the Department and the military intelligence agencies. (U)

The above is for your information. (U)

Handwritten signatures and initials:
- A large signature on the left, possibly "B. J. Baumgardner".
- A signature in the middle, possibly "S. B. H.". *See Mr. Sullivan* is written above it.
- A signature on the right, possibly "V. King".
- The word "mess" is written vertically on the left.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial ⁶⁴⁸ pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld
6076

12/11/64

MR. HOOVER:

I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE
INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED ITEMS.

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 23 1964

8-18710

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-

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ENCLOSURE

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CITY OF NEW YORK RECEPTION FOR
MARTIN LUTHER KING

We have been advised by officials of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel that the City of New York will have a reception in the Empire Room and the Sert Room, Waldorf Astoria Hotel from 6:00 to 7:30 PM, December 17, 1964, for Martin Luther King. Four hundred to five hundred people are expected to attend.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-85 BY SP4 JRM/m
6076

ENCLOSURE

100 106600-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

DATE: 12-1-64

*Portions of attached memo
excised according to
Court order and forwarded
to National Archives*

RH 5/4/77 6-1

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In connection with the Director's contemplated meeting with captioned individual, attached is background material for the Director's information that deals with the more salient points regarding King's background and his criticism of the FBI over the past several years. U

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-5-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld
6076

JMM:HHA; DWB; GWG; DGH; FCS; ELC: jol

(9)

REC-9

ACT-47

100-16670-647

/ ENCLOSURE

21 DEC 18 1964

*Excised portions
not considered under
present classification.
led 12/2/77*

CRIME WATCH

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*Excised portions not
considered under present
classification.
Lgafes 12/2/77*

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Lgafes 12/2/77*

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Born Michael King, January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, he was the son of a Baptist minister and rechristened by his father (who, at the same time, renamed himself Martin Luther King, Sr.) at the age of two. ✓

King received an A. B. degree, Morehouse College, 1948; L. H. D. degree in 1957 from the same University; he attended Crozer Theological Seminary in 1951; received a Ph. D. degree from Boston University in 1955; received D. D. degree in 1959 from Boston University; he received other theological degrees from Howard University in 1957 and Morgan State college in 1958. ✓

He married Coretta Scott on June 17, 1953. His children are Yolanda Denise and Martin Luther King, III. U

12-5-80
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COMMUNIST BACKGROUND AND AFFILIATIONS

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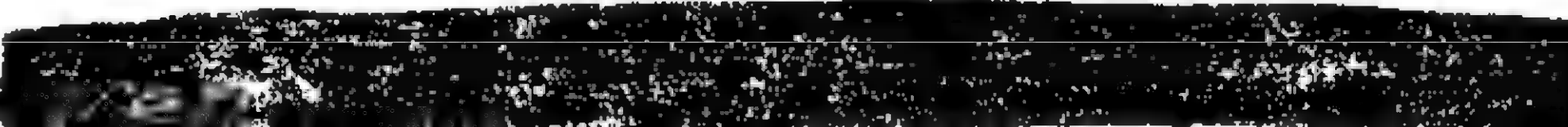

[REDACTED] S


In King's rise to national prominence, he has been closely allied with the communists. He has shown not only a willingness but even an eagerness to accept communist aid, to support communist causes and to work closely with and rely upon the advice and guidance of dedicated communists with concealed affiliations, despite the fact that they have been identified reliably to him as such. U


Among individuals with communist backgrounds with whom King has associated is Stanley David Levison. Levison has dedicated a part of his life to advancing the communist cause in this country. Levison has been instrumental in providing financial assistance to King, in giving personal advice and helping him organize his activities. The two have been observed personally meeting on a number of occasions since November, 1963. As of October 30, 1964, plans were underway for a personal meeting of King and Clarence Jones with Levison which was to take place in the near future in Atlanta. Levison's contacts with King have mainly been handled through an intermediary, Clarence Jones, who is also a frequent adviser to King. Jones is General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). [REDACTED] b(1)


[REDACTED] As recently as November 24, 1964, King contacted Jones and asked that Jones and Levison, among others, submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b(1)

 S b(1)
In 1961, O'Dell was made administrator of the SCLC's New York Office. In addition, two other Party members, Hazel Gray and Loretta Pauker, worked there under O'Dell at one time or another. Later, O'Dell worked for King's group in Atlanta, Georgia, using the name J. H. O'Dell. But in October, 1962, several newspaper articles exposed his connection with the SCLC and his communist affiliations. King reacted by trying to minimize O'Dell's role with his organization and pretended ignorance of O'Dell's communist affiliations. King said O'Dell had temporarily resigned pending an inquiry. Later, the resignation became permanent, not, as King put it, because the SCLC inquiry had disclosed any present connections between O'Dell and the Communist Party but because of the emotional public response. 



Another key King adviser with a communist background is Bayard Rustin, the former Young Communist League member, who at one time was Assistant Secretary of the SCLC. 



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b7(c)
Actually, King is a hypocrite, a fraud and a cheat who, under the guise of religion and patriotism, is deceiving millions of Americans. U

December 1, 1964.

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December 1, 1964

MARTIN LUTHER KING'S CRITICISM OF THE
DIRECTOR AND FBI

CURRENT ATTACK:

On November 19, 1964, Martin Luther King, Jr., sent a telegram from Atlanta to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover concerning Mr. Hoover's remarks to the press the previous day. Set forth below is an analysis of this telegram. U

King States: He has questioned the FBI's effectiveness but has never attributed this merely to the presence of Southerners in the FBI. U

Facts: In November, 1962, in discussing racial disturbances in Albany, Georgia, King was widely quoted in the press as stating that one of the greatest problems regarding the FBI in the South is that the Agents are white Southerners who have been influenced by the mores of the community. This is, of course, absolutely false, and it is noted that four of the five Agents then assigned to Albany, Georgia, were Northerners. U

King States: Not a single arrest was made in Albany, Georgia, during the many brutalities against Negroes. U

Facts: During the summer of 1962, there was a continuing series of mass racial meetings, marches and demonstrations by Negroes in the Albany, Georgia, area. This resulted in numerous multiple arrests of Negroes for lying down in the street, blocking traffic and disorderly conduct. During this period, numerous allegations of civil rights violations were made to FBI Agents and Department of Justice officials. In every instance the Department of Justice was advised of the complaint and the results of any investigation conducted. Any additional investigation requested by the Department was immediately and thoroughly run out and the results furnished to the Department. The Department of Justice did not see fit to prosecute any of the incidents arising out of these demonstrations. U

During this same period, however, prosecution was brought against Denver Edgar Short, Jr., Deputy Marshal, Sasser, Georgia, which is about 20 miles from Albany. Short allegedly intimidated voter registration workers on August 30, 1962, and FBI investigation developed that Short cursed the victims, ordered them out of town and fired his gun in the direction of their tires. A U. S. District Court Petit Jury acquitted Short of civil rights charges on January 25, 1963. ✓

It is also noted that on 9-17-62, FBI Agents arrested four white subjects in the vicinity of the I Hope Baptist church, a Negro church near Dawson, Georgia, and about 30 miles from Albany, which had been burned that day. In the absence of a Federal violation, confessions obtained by FBI Agents were made available to local authorities resulting in a seven year sentence for each of the three adult subjects and three years probation for the fourth subject who was a juvenile. ✓

On 10-4-62 FBI Agents arrested Jack Phelix Smith and a detainer was placed against Douglas Howard Parker, a state prisoner, on civil rights charges in connection with the burning of the Shady Grove Baptist Church near Leesburg, Georgia, on 8-15-62. This was a Negro church approximately 12 miles from Albany. Smith and Parker are white. A Federal Grand Jury failed to indict, and FBI evidence was made available to state officials who presented the case to a local grand jury which also returned a no bill. ✓

King States: Not a single arrest has been made in connection with the bombing in Birmingham or the three murdered civil rights workers in Mississippi. ✓

Facts: The Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, was bombed 9-15-63 killing four Negro children. The FBI immediately launched the most intensive type of investigation which is still vigorously continuing. This investigation was prejudiced by premature arrests made by the Alabama Highway Patrol, and consequently, it has not yet been possible to obtain evidence or confessions that would insure successful prosecution although the FBI has identified a small group of Klansmen believed to be responsible. ✓

The FBI launched a massive investigation following the disappearance of the three civil rights workers in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21, 1964. The FBI located their bodies in an earthen dam and has developed information identifying those responsible. Intensive investigation is continuing to develop the case for prosecution as quickly as possible. ✓

It should be noted that FBI recent investigations in Mississippi have produced the following positive results: (1) Eleven arrests in McComb on state charges involving bombings and other violence. Nine of those arrested have pleaded guilty or nolo contendere and received probationary sentences; (2) Seven arrests in Natchez on state charges involving shooting incidents and a beating; (3) Two subjects arrested on state murder charges 11/6/64 in connection with the killing of Henry Hezekiah Dee and Charlie Eddie Moore; (4) Seven arrests for racial violence by the Sheriff of Pike County who stated this resulted from his success in practicing FBI methods he observed during the FBI's recent investigations; and (5) FBI Agents have arrested five present and former law enforcement officers in Neshoba County on charges of police brutality. They are presently awaiting trial. L

King States: FBI Agents work with local officers on criminal cases making it difficult for them to effectively function where Negroes are threatened. L

Facts: This is a shopworn canard, the falsity of which is clearly illustrated by the FBI's currently effective cooperation with local officers in Mississippi, FBI's arrest of five officers in Neshoba County, Mississippi, FBI's effective cooperation with local officers in the Georgia church burning investigations, the Penn murder case and many other cases in all parts of the country. L

King States: He has no record of a request from the Director to meet with him. L

Facts: In November, 1962, FBI officials sought to make an appointment with King to straighten him out with regard to his public remarks concerning the FBI's performance in Albany, Georgia. King was never available on the telephone and left instructions with his secretary on 11/28/62 that he would call the FBI when he was willing to arrange an interview. He made no further response. L

King States: He has always made himself available to Atlanta FBI Agents. L

Facts: In July, 1961, it was necessary for the FBI to contact King in connection with a special inquiry investigation for the Peace Corps. An appointment was made through King's secretary for his interview 7/22/61; however, King kept the FBI Agent waiting for one hour past the appointed time and stated he was behind in his paper work and had completed some of it before admitting the Agent. L

In June, 1962, the FBI made efforts to obtain an appointment with King in connection with a case involving a Peace Corps applicant. Beginning on approximately 6/5/62, King's secretary kept stating that he was not available for interview although it was known to the FBI that he was in his office daily. On 6/8/62 Wyatt T. Walker, King's assistant, advised the Atlanta Office that he and King were proceeding to Shreveport, Louisiana, in connection with the voter registration drive and that the Little Union Baptist Church in Shreveport had received a bomb threat. At that time, Walker was informed that FBI Agents had been urgently trying to make an appointment with King and Walker stated an appointment would be made. On 6-8-62, King telephoned the Atlanta Office from Shreveport to inquire as to why the Agent wanted an appointment and to advise of the bomb threat previously furnished by Walker. King consented to interview which was conducted 6-9-62. L

King was also interviewed by the Atlanta FBI Office on 7-24-62 in connection with racial incidents at Albany, Georgia, involving alleged violation by King of a temporary restraining order issued by the U. S. District Court to stop demonstrations. The interview was conducted in the U. S. courtroom where King had appeared for a hearing. L

On 11-30-62, when FBI Headquarters officials were attempting to arrange an interview with King, the Atlanta FBI Office contacted King's secretary to make such an appointment at King's convenience. The Agent was advised that King was writing a book and could not be reached. King's secretary was requested to have King contact the Atlanta Office on an urgent matter but he never made such a contact. L

On 6-25-63 the Atlanta FBI Office attempted to contact King to advise him of a threat against his life. Efforts to contact him were at first unsuccessful, but after a delay of some hours, King's secretary informed him of the Bureau's interest in talking to him and arrangements were made for an Agent to contact King by telephone. L

In connection with this whole matter, it should be kept in mind that the FBI's function is purely investigative in nature. It is not empowered to offer protection to anyone, at any place, at any time. L

PREVIOUS ATTACKS:

Generally, King's previous attacks against the Director and the FBI in the civil rights field have been similar to those outlined above. As an example is the criticism carried in The New York Times of November 19, 1962; in essence King claimed the FBI in Albany, Georgia, sides with the segregationists. He also said the FBI has not done an effective job in investigating beatings of Negroes in Georgia. His remarks were made after giving a sermon at the Riverside Baptist Church in New York City. L

December 1, 1964

ORGANIZATION OF THE CURRENT
ATTACK AGAINST THE FBI BY
MARTIN LUTHER KING

On November 19, 1964, the day after the Director's press conference, Martin Luther King, Jr., contacted his secretary, Dora McDonald, at the Atlanta, Georgia, office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), according to a reliable source. She told him his telegram to Mr. Hoover regarding the Director's criticism of King was going out to the press. King stated he wanted to issue a statesman-like "covering statement" in connection with the telegram. U

King declared the nature of the follow-up statement would be that he cannot conceive of Mr. Hoover's labeling King a liar unless he (Mr. Hoover) was under extreme pressure and apparently had faltered under the tremendous burdens, complexities and responsibilities of his office. King said he would state he cannot become involved in a public debate with Mr. Hoover and that he has nothing but sympathy for the Director who has served his country so well. King told his secretary the telegram and the statement will be the only comment he will personally issue in this matter. He told her Mr. Hoover should retire because he is "too old and broken down." U

King instructed his secretary to have Randolph T. Blackwell, Program Coordinator of SCLC, go over the press release and telegram. He stated the release should be given to those who are "for us," naming Catherine Johnson of Associated Press or United Press International, one Don McKee, and Ted Poston of the "New York Post." U

King later talked to his aide, Bernard Lee, the source advised, and told Lee to be sure all Negro news media get the release. He told Lee to call "Jet" magazine, a Negro publication, and to give a copy of the release to one John Herbert in New York. Lee told King, in answer to a question as to what was wrong with Mr. Hoover, that he thought the Director was getting old and is a "sacred cow." U

King directed Lee to have Bayard Rustin in New York and Walter Fauntroy, SCLC representative in Washington, D.C., contacted and told to start criticism of the FBI in those areas. He said he already had started in Miami, Florida. He instructed that Slater King, a civil rights leader in Albany, Georgia, should be contacted since he would welcome an opportunity to make a statement against the FBI and the Director. Blackwell did this later that day. King declared people in the western states who are SCLC members U

must be contacted to have them begin the attack against the FBI. King told Lee that telegrams to Mr. Hoover should also be sent to the President. U

King declared that Blackwell and Cordy T. Vivian, Director of Affiliates of SCLC, should handle the attack on the FBI so it would not appear that King was fighting the Director over a personal matter. He said the President should censure Mr. Hoover and it would be a good idea for all telegrams to the President to request this. L

On the same date, according to the source, King told Vivian this is the time to attack the whole FBI. He declared that he cannot be the one who does it, stating "we" need people in the South to make statements about the laxity of investigations and law enforcement, especially concerning civil rights. People in the North are needed to protest Mr. Hoover's charge against King. King suggested telegrams be sent to the President urging Mr. Hoover be censured and urging he be retired because "he is old and getting senile." U

The source reported Vivian suggested the attack be based on Mr. Hoover's ineffectiveness in civil rights; that he is past retirement age and would have been out last year except for certain people asking that he stay on. King disagreed, asserting he wanted Mr. Hoover "hit from all sides." L

Later on November 19, 1964, the source related that Wyatt Walker, a former SCLC executive now employed by a firm in New York City, contacted Vivian. He was told by Vivian to "get things going" in New York. Vivian told Walker to handle the east coast and said Tom Kilgore, an official of the Western Christian Leadership Conference in Los Angeles, California, was to handle the west coast. Vivian instructed Walker to get telegrams sent to the President, Department of Justice and the FBI demanding that Mr. Hoover apologize to King. L

Vivian told Walker that this is an opportunity to mount an attack against police brutality. He said the FBI will try to defend itself with the statement that it is an investigative agency and that people making the protests should know what to expect from the FBI. Vivian later contacted Kilgore and gave him similar instructions. L

According to a highly confidential Atlanta informant, one Reverend Hodge, location unknown, contacted Vivian and wanted methods SCLC was using against Hoover. Vivian advised SCLC files failed to indicate Hoover ever tried to contact King. Vivian gave Hodge the following points to get across concerning Hoover and the FBI: L

(1) FBI has been ineffective in that no persons have been brought to trial (In Albany only Negroes went to jail.); U

(2) FBI is only investigative arm which Vivian claims is ridiculous in that investigations have not been good enough for convictions and reports are available only to FBI and Department of Justice. (For example, one of SCLC staff members was shot at Greenville along with two other people and nothing was done about it.); U

(3) Hoover never tried to get in contact with King to verify statement; U

(4) King did not tell people not to contact FBI; U

(5) FBI has jurisdiction whenever civil liberties have been violated. Vivian claimed Director had no evidence to support Director's statements against King. Vivian further claimed King does not want to debate the Director but it is their job as subordinates to handle the criticism against Hoover and the FBI. Vivian claims the Director's statement concerning pressure groups is vague and full of generalities and Hoover is more interested in John Birch Society, Minutemen and Ku Klux Klan but will not attack them. Vivian claimed "we" had statements sent from all civil rights leaders to the President from James Farmer of CORE, Wilkins of NAACP and Jack Greenberg of African Union. U

The source continued that Vivian claimed the main points to drive home are that the investigations and reports of the FBI can only be seen by Justice Department and he feels reports are inadequate. U

Identities of Individuals Mentioned:

Randolph T. Blackwell, according to a confidential source in 1953, had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) in the District of Columbia, and another source indicated Blackwell attended a Labor Youth League (cited by the Department of Justice) Convention. U

A confidential source advised in November, 1947, that Cordy T. Vivian was a member of the CP in Peoria, Illinois, and had been active in CP affairs for some time. U

Bayard Rustin, in July, 1964, issues of "The Saturday Evening Post" was said to have gone to New York in 1938 as an organizer for the Young Communist League and as such had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." He reportedly left the Party in 1941. U

ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT MARTIN LUTHER KING

On November 19, 1962, the "New York Times" quoted King to the effect that the FBI had not done an effective job in Albany, Georgia, and one of the greatest problems with the Bureau in the South was that the Agents were white Southerners. (Actually, four of the five Agents assigned to Albany, Georgia, were Northern born.) With regard to this matter, it was approved that Assistant Directors Sullivan and DeLoach make an appointment with King to straighten him out concerning the unfounded criticism he reportedly had made. U

On November 30, 1962, Mr. DeLoach attempted to reach King by telephone to arrange an interview. The Atlanta operator advised that there was no telephone at the residence usually occupied by King. Then the operator tried to reach King at the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta; however, an individual there stated that King was away on two weeks' vacation and could not be reached. Upon being asked if King was near a telephone, this person replied affirmatively but stated King did not wish to be disturbed. U

Mr. DeLoach then called the Atlanta Office and instructed ASAC F. V. Hitt (now on Inspection Staff) to telephonically locate King and tell him (1) that Messrs. DeLoach and Sullivan wanted to sit down with him any time he was in the Washington or New York area; and (2) that the desired conversation did not involve an investigation of King but stemmed from a desire to talk to King. U

b7(c) The Atlanta Office then succeeded in contacting King's secretary on November 30, 1962, and was advised that King was at a "hideaway" writing a book and could not be reached during the week of November 30th. The secretary further advised that the following week King would be traveling in Alabama. The secretary was requested to have King contact the Atlanta Office with regard to an urgent matter; however, King never made this contact. (By letter dated November 20, 1964, SA [REDACTED] has remarked that when he attempted to contact King to make the appointment requested by Mr. DeLoach, King and his staff completely ignored the FBI even though they were told the request to talk to him was a matter of utmost urgency.) U

OTHER DIFFICULTIES OF ATLANTA OFFICE IN CONTACTING KING

On about July 18 to July 20, 1961, attempts were made to make an appointment with King to interview him in connection with the special inquiry investigation of Theodore Edward Brown for the Peace Corps. On July 19th or July 20th,

King's secretary stated that "Dr. King can see you on Saturday afternoon but you don't work Saturdays, do you?" His secretary was advised that the Agent would be at King's office any time King would be available. A definite appointment was made for 2 p. m. Saturday afternoon, July 22, 1961. The Agent appeared at King's office at approximately 1:50 p. m., where he waited for an hour before being admitted to King's office. King stated he was sorry to keep the Agent waiting but he was behind in his paper work and had completed some of it before admitting the Agent. U

In June, 1962, efforts were made to obtain an appointment with King in connection with a case involving Shirley Blackwell Cummings, a Peace Corps applicant. Beginning on approximately June 5, 1962, King's secretary kept stating that he was not available for interview although it was known to us that he was in his office daily. On June 8, 1962, Wyatt T. Walker, King's assistant, advised the Atlanta Office that he and King were proceeding to Shreveport, Louisiana, in connection with the voter registration drive and that the Little Union Baptist Church in Shreveport had received a bomb threat. At that time, Walker was informed that Agents had been urgently trying to make an appointment with King, and Walker stated an appointment would be made. On June 8, 1962, King telephoned the Atlanta Office from Shreveport to inquire as to why the Agent wanted an appointment and to advise of the bomb threat previously furnished by Walker. King consented to interview which was conducted June 9, 1962. U

After being unable to contact King on July 23, 1962, the Atlanta Office interviewed him the next day in connection with racial incidents at Albany, Georgia, involving alleged violation by King of a temporary restraining order issued by the U. S. District Court to stop demonstrations. The interview was conducted in the U. S. courtroom where King had appeared for a hearing. U

On June 25, 1963, the Atlanta Office attempted to contact King to advise him of a threat against his life. Efforts to contact him were at first unsuccessful, but after a delay of some hours, King's secretary informed him of the Bureau's interest in talking to him and arrangements were made for an Agent to contact King by telephone. (It will be recalled that in connection with other threats against King's life, the Jackson Office was instructed in July, 1964, to provide coverage during King's visit to Mississippi. They performed this assignment in line with a request from the President; and, interestingly, Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey of Neshoba County, Mississippi, wrote to the Director on July 28th to inquire about the authority by which FBI Agents furnished protection to King during King's visit to Philadelphia, Mississippi, on July 24, 1964. The Bureau recommended that Rainey's letter not be answered, after a copy of it had been received by the White House and subsequently referred to our attention.) U

FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS FIELD

Every civil rights complaint is given thorough, prompt and impartial attention. Special Agents handling these cases are highly trained investigators who have completed advanced training courses which qualify them to conduct civil rights investigations. At Bureau Headquarters, a select staff of men with great experience and knowledge of this type of investigation supervise the cases. U

The duty of maintaining law and order in civil rights demonstrations, preserving the peace and protecting life and property is the primary responsibility of local and state law enforcement agencies. The FBI is solely an investigative agency as distinguished from a police agency, and as such, is without authority to maintain the peace or furnish protection. It is the duty of the FBI, however, to furnish factual data to the Department of Justice so that a determination can be made as to whether there is any basis for Federal action under the civil rights statute. U

Our work in the field of civil rights is increasing. In fiscal year 1960, the FBI handled 1,398 civil rights cases. In fiscal year 1963, the number of cases jumped to 2,692 and in fiscal year 1964, it increased to 3,340. U

Although a substantial number of arrests and convictions have resulted from our investigations in these matters, the effectiveness of our work in this field can never be precisely assayed on the basis of such statistics. Perhaps the greatest value of our work in this field lies in the results of our intelligence and liaison programs which can never be traced to direct prosecutive action. We continuously gather information on a day-to-day basis which indicates that some violent action is either being definitely planned or that a situation will occur which has a high potential for violence.* U

The fact that we vigorously investigate civil rights violations undoubtedly serves as a deterrent to discourage violations U

*Such information is immediately disseminated to appropriate authorities.

on the part of law enforcement officers and spurs these officers to immediately and vigorously investigate civil rights situations that otherwise might be ignored. U

Liaison with Governors and ranking state officials has also been effective. Also, although we may not have jurisdiction in a particular case the cooperative facilities of the FBI Laboratory and Identification Division are made available. U

It is also noted that on July 10, 1964, the Director traveled to Jackson, Mississippi, to open a new FBI office in that city. With this office, we feel we can more efficiently and effectively meet our growing responsibilities. U

There follows thumbnail sketches of some of the FBI's more recent specific accomplishments in the civil rights field. U

Racial Discrimination and Intimidation of Voters

Under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, the Attorney General was empowered to institute civil actions seeking injunctive relief against racial discrimination and intimidation in voting. We have conducted investigations under these acts in 168 counties in six southern states. As a result, 67 suits have been filed in the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. As a result of suits filed based on our investigations into discrimination and intimidation in voting, thousands of previously disenfranchised Negro citizens have been enabled to register for voting. U

Assaults Upon Voter Registration Workers in Mississippi

Rabbi Arthur Joseph Lelyveld and two other white voter registration workers were assaulted by two white men in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, on June 10, 1964. Local authorities were furnished the results of our investigation which identified two local white men who perpetrated the assault. The subjects were prosecuted on charges of assault and battery, fined \$500 each and each was sentenced to 90 days in jail. The jail sentences were suspended pending good behavior. U

Two white civil rights workers accompanied by a young Negro were assaulted in Jackson, Mississippi, on July 22, 1964. FBI investigation identified a local Klansman as having struck one of the victims with a club. Results of our investigation were furnished to local authorities. The subject pleaded guilty to local assault charges and was fined \$50. ✓

Three voter registration workers were intimidated and one was assaulted at Itta Bena, Mississippi, on June 25, 1964. FBI Agents arrested three local white men on June 26, 1964, for violation of Federal Civil Rights Statutes. A Federal Grand Jury at Oxford, Mississippi, considered this case on July 17, 1964, but failed to indict although the intimidation and the identities of the subjects were clearly established. ✓

Civil Rights Act of 1964

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 added tremendously to the work of the FBI. Approximately 1,800 reports and memoranda concerning alleged violations have been prepared by FBI Agents since the Act became effective on July 2, 1964. ✓

Based on extensive FBI investigations, a three judge Federal Court in Atlanta, Georgia, found the Act Constitutional and enjoined the Pickrick Restaurant and the Heart of Atlanta Motel from racial discrimination. The Heart of Atlanta Motel case has been heard by the Supreme Court and a decision is expected momentarily. Another case which has been heard by the Supreme Court involves a restaurant in Birmingham (Ollie McClung Case) which case was heard by a three judge Federal Court and the Act was ruled unconstitutional, regarding this specific restaurant. A decision is expected momentarily on this case also and on the decision of this case and the Heart of Atlanta Motel Case rests the fate of the effect of the Civil Rights Act. Based on FBI investigations, suits have been filed against restaurants and motels in Florida and numerous restaurants in Alabama that discriminate. Additional court actions are anticipated in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. A federal suit now pending seeks to restrain the Mayor of Greenwood, Mississippi, and other public officials from interfering with the right of Negroes to attend a theater and for failing to provide adequate police protection in the operation of a theater. ✓

On July 23, 1964, three white men, Willie Amon Belk, his son, Jimmy Allen Belk, and Sam Allen Shaffer, Jr., were arrested by FBI Agents at Greenwood, Mississippi, on charges of conspiracy to violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The arrests followed a thorough,

intensive and immediate investigation concerning the beating of Silas McGhee, which occurred on July 16, 1964. The facts in this matter will be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in January, 1965. U

School Integration Matters

During August and September, 1964, the FBI investigated desegregation of public schools in 18 possible trouble spots in southern states. In connection with these investigations, we determined plans or activities of Klan and other hate groups which might have interfered with desegregation or resulted in acts of violence, and this information was disseminated to local authorities. U

Three Civil Rights Workers Murdered

The FBI conducted an all-out investigation concerning the disappearance of Michael Schwerner and two other civil rights workers in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21, 1964. The victims' burned-out automobile was located by FBI Agents on June 23, 1964, and the bodies of the three murdered victims were found in an earthen dam on August 4, 1964. Arising out of this investigation the FBI established other civil rights violations and on October 2, 1964, a special Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against Sheriff Lawrence Andrew Rainey and three other local law enforcement officers and a former sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi. All five subjects were arrested by FBI Agents and are awaiting trial on police brutality charges not connected with the murders. While the FBI is certain as to the identities of the subjects responsible for the murders of the three civil rights workers, intensive investigation is being conducted to develop suitable evidence. Today (12-1-64) representatives of our Civil Rights Section are discussing with Assistant Attorney General Marshall possibilities of prosecution of the subjects regarding the murders. U

Murder of Lieutenant Colonel Lemuel A. Penn

On 7-11-64 Lieutenant Colonel Lemuel A. Penn was murdered near Colbert, Georgia. FBI investigation resulted in the arrest of our subjects by FBI Agents on 8-6-64. Complete details of FBI investigation were made available to the State for prosecution U

of the subjects on murder charges. Two of the subjects were acquitted in local court on 9-4-64; a third subject has not yet been tried in local court but is still under indictment for murder and the local case against the fourth subject has been dismissed. U

On 10-16-64 indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Athens, Georgia, charging six men with conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate Negro citizens in the free exercise and enjoyment of rights and privileges secured to them by the Constitution. These individuals were Denver Willis Phillips, George Hampton Turner, Herbert Guest, Cecil William Myers, Joseph Howard Sims and James S. Lackey. Guest, Lackey, Myers and Sims were the four men arrested by the FBI in connection with the murder of Penn. A second indictment on 10-16-64 charges Guest with possession of a shotgun having an over-all length of less than 26 inches which had not been registered by Guest with the Secretary of Treasury or his delegate. All except Lackey were arraigned 11-30-64 on a Federal indictment--pleas of not guilty rendered to the charges. Trial is set for 1-11-65. U

Bombing of Home of Iona Godfrey

FBI investigation established that William Sterling Rosecrans, Jr., a 30-year-old Klansman, had participated in the home bombing of Iona Godfrey, a Negro in Jacksonville, Florida, on 2-16-64. Godfrey's six-year-old son was attending a white school under a Federal Court Order. Rosecrans pleaded guilty to obstructing a court order and was sentenced on 4-17-64 to seven years by the U. S. District Court. Five other Klansmen, who allegedly were involved in the bombing, were also arrested by FBI Agents, but one of these subjects was acquitted in U.S. District Court and the jury was unable to reach a verdict regarding the other four. Retrial of latter four began November 16, 1964, and resulted in acquittal of all four on 11-25-64. U

Bombings in McComb, Mississippi

Intensive FBI investigation was conducted in connection with a series of bombings in the McComb, Mississippi, area from June to September, 1964. Through the diligent efforts of the FBI and the Mississippi Highway Patrol, nine white men were tried by Circuit Court Judge W. H. Watkins at Magnolia, Mississippi, in connection U

with charges that they were involved in bombings of homes and churches at McComb. The nine entered pleas of guilty and nolo contendere. After a 30 minute lecture Judge Watkins suspended their sentences and placed all on probation. Judge Watkins, who was appointed by former Mississippi Governor Ross R. Barnett, cited the defendants' youth and good families in taking this action. He stated also that in committing these crimes they had been "unduly provoked and undoubtedly ill advised." It may be noted that four of the bombers were aged 44, 38, 36, and 35. ✓

Murder of Two Negroes

Two Mississippi white men were arrested 11-6-64 in connection with the murder of Henry Hezekiah Dee and Charlie Eddie Moore, two Negroes from the Meadville, Mississippi, area. The lower portions of the bodies of these two Negroes were found in the Old River backwater of the Mississippi River on 7-12 and 13, 1964. The white men, James Ford Seale, aged 29, and Charles Marcus Edwards, aged 31, were charged under warrants issued by Meadville Justice of the Peace Willie Bedford, with willfully, unlawfully feloniously and with malice aforethought killing the two Negroes on or about 5-2-64. Dee and Moore were last seen alive on 5-2-64. One of the subjects, Edwards, is a self-admitted Klansman. ✓

Murder of Medgar Evers

In connection with the murder of Medgar Evers; a field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on 6-12-63, Byron de la Beckwith is under state indictment. Local prosecution is based upon an investigation which traced a rifle which local authorities believed could have been the murder weapon to Beckwith. The FBI traced the rifle's telescopic sight to Beckwith and, further, identified a fingerprint found on the sight with Beckwith's. He was tried twice (2-7-64 and 4-17-64) in State court, but jury could not reach verdict in either case. Local district attorney has indicated he will not try Beckwith again without new evidence. ✓

Plot to Dynamite Building Occupied by Civil Rights Organization

The combined efforts of FBI Agents and the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol resulted in the arrest of James Charles Rutledge at Meridian, Mississippi, on 10-8-64 on State charges of feloniously ✓

possessing explosives. Rutledge was in possession of a large quantity of dynamite and literature of the Ku Klux Klan at the time of his arrest. The arrest resulted from information developed by the FBI which indicated the dynamite was to be used to damage a building occupied in the Neshoba County, Mississippi, area, by the Council of Federated Organizations.

The FBI immediately instituted an investigation following a recent explosion adjacent to the Bishop Denis J. O'Connell High School in Arlington, Virginia. The FBI obtained confessions implicating three former students in the bombing and on 10-29-64, the three appeared before an Arlington County Juvenile Judge. Two of the youths who were aged 17 were found guilty of a misdemeanor and the third youth, aged 18, was found guilty of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The three subjects are awaiting sentence. The subjects were prosecuted locally as there was no Federal violation. U

On June 20, 1964, indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Nashville, Tennessee, against seven officers of the Nashville-Davidson County Sheriff's Office and the Rutherford County Sheriff's Office. The indictments charged police brutality in violation of a Federal civil rights statute and the officers are presently awaiting trial in U. S. District Court, Nashville, Tennessee. U

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 646 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. Belmont | |
| Mr. Mohr | |
| Mr. DeLoach | |
| Mr. Casper | |
| Mr. Callahan | |
| Mr. Conrad | |
| Mr. Evans | |
| Mr. Gale | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Sullivan | |
| Mr. Tavel | |
| Mr. Trotter | |
| Mr. Tele. Room | |

Roswell, N.M. Dec 1, 1964

DEC 4 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope when you meet with M. Luther King this AM or PM you will be aware of the tremendous public support that you have from a lot of us little people in the US of A. If he has Commy connections I hope you will expose him for what he is. He is not entirely the object of love by the ebony minority. A good many of the ebony set are quite disturbed and worried about the situation. Its true they voted in a block, but they have many inner misgivings. There are actually a great many more people on your side than recently gave over 27 million votes to E. Goldwater. E. Goldwater was mis-handled to an extent that he scared hell out a lot of people who will I am sure in the next four years swing to the attitude that E. Goldwater was actually trying to present.

This note certainly does not require any of your time for an answer.

You are the brightest image that there is presently in corrupt Washington.

Respectfully

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

100-106670-645

MCT-5

100-443-113

18 DEC 9 1964

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JAM/luc

6-3 76

EXP. PROC.

4 DEC 4 1964

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
F 23

60 DEC 1 1964

VOL. 58, NO. 21

From A to Izzard

Hatchet Job on FBI Is Not New

Denial by the White House of plans to ditch J. Edgar Hoover is heartening, because a vicious, organized left-wing campaign, not only to "get" Hoover, but also to scuttle the reputation of the FBI, is under way.

○ ○ ○

It is not a sudden thing, triggered by Hoover's press conference remarks about Martin Luther King and the Warren Report. The hatchet men have been chipping away for a long time.

The Hoover press conference simply gave them something on which to build a climax — the open demand for Hoover's removal.

○ ○ ○

That demand appeared in last week's issue of *The Worker*, newspaper of the Communist Party USA.

"The mounting cry of 'Hoover must go,' " said *The Worker*, "poses sharply the question before the President, who received near unanimous support from Negro voters."

Claude Lightfoot, described as "leading Negro Communist spokesman," is quoted:

"In the national interest, J. Edgar Hoover must be removed . . ."

SanRillo Daily News Dec 1, 1964

The New York Post, most left-leaning of the New York dailies, insisted:

"Hoover's conduct presents a clear challenge to President Johnson, perhaps as clear as that embodied in the insubordination of the late Gen. MacArthur."

○ ○ ○

And now comes Newsweek magazine to report:

A "disenchanted fan (of Hoover's) is Lyndon B. Johnson, who had decided by last week that he must find a new chief of the FBI. It was a tough decision . . ."

The White House promptly denied it.

Last May the President waived retirement for Hoover and asked him to stay on indefinitely.

○ ○ ○

The attack, now in the open, has been going on along a broad front for some time.

An example: There's a new book out titled, "The FBI Nobody Knows," by J. Fred Cook, described as "a prize-winning reporter." It is based on testimony by an alleged disenchanted ex-FBI agent named Jack Levine, who claims Hoover is a racist and right wing extremist whose every whim is law in the FBI. A condensed version of the book appears in the current True magazine.

○ ○ ○

There's this consolation: The House Committee on Un-American Activities has survived an even longer and more virulent left wing attack than the Hoover smear. The FBI should prove just as tough.

○ ○ ○

... give evidence ...
... Center of America, to the conclu-
... according to the Anti-Tobacco
... many quit recently due
... doctors ...

Cleveland Williams Shot By Patrolman

Resists Arrest For Drunk Driving

HOUSTON (AP) — Cleveland Williams, the world's No. 2 heavyweight boxing challenger, received a critical bullet wound to the stomach late Saturday night in a scuffle with state highway patrolmen.

City-County Hospital attendants said Williams was in very critical condition after 5½ hours of surgery that involved removal of a small section of intestine.

The surgeon said, however, the wound should not end Williams' boxing career even though additional surgery will be needed later.

"He will live to fight again," said Dr. D. L. Bricker. "I've never seen a man with such a constitution. He lost enough blood to kill a half dozen men."

Dr. R. L. Angel, chief of surgery, said the bullet struck Williams in the left side and moved across the body just above the hip.

Only last week the World Boxing Association scheduled for early next year a world heavyweight title match between Williams and Ernest Terrell of Chicago. The WBA does not recognize the title claimed by Cassius Clay nor the No. 1 challenger status claimed by former champion Sonny Liston.

The 215-pound Williams, 31,

was struck by a bullet from the .357 Magnum pistol carried by Patrolman Dale Witten, 36.

Witten, a 155-pounder, said the scuffle developed as he was taking Williams to jail at Tomball, northwest of Houston, after arresting the boxer on suspicion of driving while intoxicated.

Sgt. John T. Rogers Jr., Witten's supervisor, said charges of driving while intoxicated and aggravated assault on a peace officer will be filed against Williams.

Hugh Benbow, manager and co-owner of Williams' contract, said he will demand a full investigation.

Witten said Williams and a friend, Ned Warner Jr., 33, were arrested after his patrol car was nearly forced off a state highway near Tomball by a speeding automobile driven by the boxer.

The patrolman said he placed Williams in the front seat of the patrol car and Warner in the rear and began the short trip to Tomball only to see Williams trying to open the car door.

Witten quoted Williams as saying: "I can't afford to go to jail. I'd rather jump and break my neck."

"I stopped the car and turned on the dome light," Witten said. "Williams drew back his fist and hit me on the face. I don't know how many times he hit me. I tried to get my pistol but he grabbed it with both hands and it went off."

Witten said Williams then pulled him out of the car on the passenger side, stilling clinging to the pistol.

"I managed to pull the pistol free just as Williams fainted."

While an ambulance was rushing Williams across Houston to the hospital, Witten went to the state patrol's district



Texas Highway Patrolman Dale Witten . . . shows signs of scuffle with boxer Cleveland Williams. He shot Williams in the stomach.



Amarillo, Texas

Nov. 30, 1964

—AP Wirephoto

Cleveland Williams . . . highly-ranked fighter shot while resisting arrest.

—AP Wirephoto

red fighter shot
sting arrest.

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status claimed by former cham-
pion Sonny Liston.

The 215-pound Williams, 31,

AMARILLO DAILY NEWS

SPORTS

Amarillo, Texas

11 Nov. 30, 1964

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passenger side, stilling clinging
to the pistol.

"I managed to pull the pistol
free just as Williams fainted"

While an ambulance was
rushing Williams across Hous-
ton to the hospital, Witten went
to the state patrol's district
headquarters where Rogers said
he took pictures of the patrol-
man. Witten was hospitalized
for treatment of his injuries.

Benbow said Witten's version
of the incident is inconsistent
with Williams' reputation of
being friendly with all police
officers.

"The story doesn't make
sense," Benbow said. "Sure,
Williams has an occasional
drink or beer but nothing more.
We are going to fight this thing
and demand a complete inves-
tigation."

Benbow said Williams was to
have launched his formal train-
ing Monday for the Terrell fight
and that Jimmy Fletcher of Los
Angeles had arrived only Fri-
day to work with the Houston
fighter who has won 50 of his 67
professional fights by knock-
outs. Williams has lost only four
fights, two of them to Liston.



Texas Highway Patrolman Dale Witten . . . shows signs of scuffle with boxer
Cleveland Williams. He shot Williams in the stomach.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial ⁶⁴⁴ pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 643 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 642 pulled from this file under court order
of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and
sent to National Archives.

100-106670

F B I

Date: 12/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/lr
6070

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.
 SM-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies
 of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above; one
 copy is enclosed for Atlanta.

The information contained in the letterhead memorandum
 was received by IC [REDACTED] Supv. [REDACTED] b7(c)
 [REDACTED] Division 5, SOG, was advised of this incident at
 3:27 a.m. on 12/18/64.

1-XEROX OF LHM sent to Both
 1-ONI
 1-ACSI
 1- [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 1- [REDACTED] OSI

12-28-64
 J. P. R. / [REDACTED]

AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~

DEPT: ~~ISD, CRD, RFO~~

DATE FORW: 12/23/64

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: TPR: [REDACTED]

REC-1

100-106670-641

3-Bureau (100-106670) (Encl. 5) (RM)
 1-Atlanta (100-5586) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 1-New York (100-136585) (42)

JCS:rmv

(6)

ST-119

1 DEC 23 1964

b7(c)

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____

Sent _____

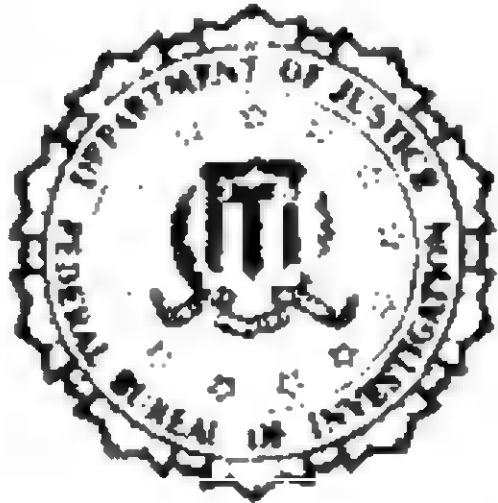
M

Per _____

DEC 29 1964

Special Agent in Charge

100-106670-641



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 100-106670

New York, New York
December 22, 1964

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

On December 18, 1964, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] New York City Police Department,
furnished information that an unknown male telephonically
contacted the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, 50th Street and Park
Avenue, New York City, at 12:25 a.m., on December 18, 1964, b7(c)
and said, "If Dr. Martin Luther King is not out by morning,
he will be blown out."

According to [REDACTED] the New York
City Police Department conducted an appropriate search with
negative results.

With respect to the foregoing, it is
to be noted that Martin Luther King, Jr.,
the president of the Southern Christian
Leadership Conference, was staying at
the Waldorf Astoria Hotel after arriving
in New York City from Oslo, Norway, where
he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

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DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the
property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

100-106670

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7(c) with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-640.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12-4-80 BY SP-1 JRM/ik
6076

Tolson _____
Belmont ☒ _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Mohr
FROM : C. D. DeLoach
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE December 1, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

APPOINTMENT - FBI HEADQUARTERS

b7(c)

b7(c)
12-1-64.

At his request, I met with [REDACTED]

Upon seeing [REDACTED], I told him I was glad to have the opportunity to get together with him despite the unfair criticism that he and Reverend King had launched against the Director and the FBI during the past several days. I told him I wanted to straighten him out on such criticism. [REDACTED] laughed and replied that he personally had not been guilty of any serious criticism against the FBI and that he hoped that I would understand that he wanted to continue to be friends rather than enemies.

[REDACTED] told me that he had heard from a number of newsmen that the FBI planned to expose Reverend King [REDACTED]

b7(c) [REDACTED] and prevent this action being taken if at all possible. He stated he knew that King had made a sudden decision to come down also and that he hoped that King's meeting with the Director had been an amiable one. I told him that it had been.

b7(c) I told [REDACTED] that we, of course, had no plan whatsoever to expose Reverend King. I told him that our files were sacred to us and that it would be unheard of for the FBI to leak such information to newsmen. I told him I was completely appalled at the very thought of the FBI engaging in such endeavor. I told [REDACTED] the FBI had received rumors of this nature from a number of sources and that we felt that there obviously was some substance to these rumors. I mentioned [REDACTED] that undoubtedly King has numerous enemies and that most certainly someone had apparently done quite a job on King.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

100-106670 -
NOT RECORDED
128 DEC 18 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

84 CDD-bs30 (6) 54

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DeLoach to Mohr memo

RE: [REDACTED] b7(c)

[REDACTED] told me that he was glad to hear that the FBI did not plan to expose King. He stated this had a number of civil rights leaders quite worried inasmuch as if King were exposed this would possibly ruin the entire civil rights movement. I again repeated that we had never entertained the idea to expose Reverend King; however, I wanted [REDACTED] to definitely know that the campaign of slander and vilification against the Director and the FBI should stop without any delay. I told him that if this war continued that we, out of necessity, must defend ourselves. I mentioned that I hoped it would not be necessary for the FBI to adopt defensive tactics. [REDACTED] got the point without any difficulty whatsoever. He immediately assured me that there would be no further criticism from him. He stated he felt certain there would be no further criticism from King. b7(c)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7(c)

[REDACTED] told me that he was greatly relieved to have this conversation.
[REDACTED]

b7(D) ^ b7(c)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c I reiterated [REDACTED] once again that our door was always open for discussion but that he should definitely keep in mind that if his group wants war they could certainly find it fast. He stated that he wanted to part as friends and that he hoped that we could continue the pleasant relationship that we started over two years ago in New York City in our various discussions. I assured him that this would be possible as long as the unfair criticism did cease.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

John P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 16, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

My memorandum to you 12-10-64 advised of reliable information received that the matter of "clearing" a U.S. Circuit Court Judgeship in Mississippi with Martin Luther King, Jr., was recently discussed between King and one of his advisors, Harry Wachtel. Referenced memorandum stated that we did not contemplate any dissemination of this information. However, in view of the shocking nature of this information, if true, we are recommending a letter to Mr. Moyers at the White House. In addition, it is believed that the White House may contact the Acting Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach upon receipt of our letter. Therefore, we are also recommending a letter to Mr. Katzenbach.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval are letters to the Honorable Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President and to the Acting Attorney General, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

Enc. *sent 12-17-64*
100-106670

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *12-4-80* BY *SP4 JRM*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

REC-33

1 DEC 23 1964

51-119

47
67 DEC 21 1964

INT. SEC.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-1 JRM/...
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-2-21-66
6076

(Legat, London (100-3329))

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - J. F. Bland

12/21/64

Director, FBI (100-106670) 638
REC-34

PERSONAL ATTENTION

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

1 - F. J. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - M. Gregorio

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

C

b(1)

By return communication submit an LHM incorporating the positive intelligence concerning associations of King and Rustin with subversives. U

Foregoing instructions must be ever borne in mind in your day-to-day handling of intelligence of interest to the Bureau which obviously will require dissemination. U

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

Toison
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W.C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-18-64

FROM : Mr. J.A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

SA [REDACTED] New York Office, called at 3:50am today and advised Night Supervisor [REDACTED] of the following report of an anonymous threat to Martin Luther King.

At 3:15am today the New York City Police Department advised the New York Office that an unknown male had telephonically contacted the switchboard operator at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City at 12:25am and threatened that if Dr. Martin Luther King was not out of the hotel by morning he would be "blown out". The Police advised they had conducted a search of the hotel with negative results and were continuing to take necessary security precautions.

In view of the White House announcement that King would visit with President Johnson today, the above facts were furnished telephonically to Mike Howard, Protective Research Section, White House Detail, Secret Service.

ACTION: The above facts are also being furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department.

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - DeLoach
- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Bland
- 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - Rachner

ECR:etc
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/LL

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 16, 1964

W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Last evening, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] while en route from the South, stopped at the National Airport for a couple of hours to discuss with me the subject of Martin Luther King. As I have reported in previous memoranda, he has been informed concerning certain basic facts relating to King [REDACTED] and his connections with communism.

Last night [REDACTED] told me that he has been working on this matter whenever the opportunity presented itself and he said he wanted the FBI to know that steps have been taken by [REDACTED] to make certain from this time on that Martin Luther King will never get "one single dollar" of financial support from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] told me that since our first conversation he has heard from some other sources concerning King [REDACTED]. In view of this, he felt that he was free to discuss the matter with a few key [REDACTED] clergymen, including [REDACTED] who has been active in the civil rights movement. Naturally, [REDACTED] they were horrified and [REDACTED] said that he could not see how a Christian clergyman could give any more support to a man like King. [REDACTED] also told me this week he intends to confer with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for the purpose of persuading [REDACTED] that the Negro leaders should completely isolate King and remove him from the role he is now occupying in civil rights activities. In [REDACTED] opinion, the most effective way to dethrone King and get him out of the public eye is to have the important Negro leaders united in their determination to do this.

[REDACTED] in a few weeks will be leaving [REDACTED] will return from there in about 2 or 3 months. I will meet again with him at that time.

As I have previously said, [REDACTED] is a very fine man in every respect. He has a most sensitive

WCS:mls (8)

1-Mr. Belmont; 1-Mr. Mohr;
1-Mr. DeLoach; 1-Mr. Sullivan;
1-Mr. D. E. Moore; 1-Mr. J. A. Sizoo;

DEC 22 1964

DEC 29 1964

SUBV. CONTROL

Memo to Mr. Belmont
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

b7(c) conscience and he is a person on whom considerable reliability can be placed. I know the extent of his concern about King and I feel positive that he will try to do as much as he can to remove King from the powerful social position he now occupies. [redacted] deplored to me very strongly the fact that King was able to be named "Man of the Year" by "Time" magazine, was the recipient recently of the Nobel Prize, secured an audience with the Pope, and has been the recipient of different awards from both Protestant and Catholic groups. I agreed with him most heartily and said it was too bad those people responsible for giving such recognition to King were not more circumspect. He replied that it was probably due to their lack of knowledge concerning King's communist connections and [redacted] but he believes this condition is being corrected, at least among the clergymen.

ACTION:

For information. ✓

W.C.S.
[Signature]

JS

~~SECRET~~

The Acting Attorney General

December 17, 1964

Director, FBI

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

b7(c) - [REDACTED]

Confidential sources of this Bureau who have supplied reliable information in the past have furnished the following information. U

On December 16, 1964, Bayard Rustin suggested to Harry Wachtel that Martin Luther King, Jr., should ask President Johnson to drop him off in Atlanta, Georgia, when the President is en route to Texas after King visits with the President on Friday. Rustin and Wachtel are frequent advisors of King. Rustin is a former member of the Young Communist League, which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Wachtel is Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Conference is headed by King.

b7(D)

MAILED 8
DEC 17 1964
COMM-FBI

[REDACTED]

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2
FBI OFFICE
SEC. 105 (b)(7)(D)

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Date of Declassification 12/1/77

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The Acting Attorney General

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President. U

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 12/17/64, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - C, [REDACTED] U b7(c)

b(2)
b7(D)

Classified "Secret" as the information is from [REDACTED], a sensitive source relative to the racial field, who is of continuing value. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could endanger the source's security and possibly do damage to the Nation's defense interests. U

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OFFICE OF THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL

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~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~Secret~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 17, 1964

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-2
ON 6-6-79

Special Agent in Charge Roney, New York Office, telephonically furnished the following information at 8:45 a.m. today (12/17/64). Late last night [redacted] reported that Bayard Rustin suggested to Harry Wachtel that Martin Luther King should ask President Johnson to drop him off in Atlanta when the President is en route to Texas after King visits with Johnson on Friday (presumably tomorrow 12/18/64). Rustin and Wachtel are close advisers to King with subversive past.

[Large redacted block of text]

OBSERVATIONS:

The foregoing is the first indication we have had that President Johnson may see King in Washington 12/18/64. It is believed that the President and the Acting Attorney General should have the foregoing information.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval are letters to the Honorable Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Acting Attorney General, with copies for the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorneys General Yeagley and Marshall.

100-106670
Enclosures

Classified by 6082
Exempt from automatic
Date of Declassification 12/21/77

SUBJECT: [redacted]

UNRECORDED BY FILED IN 100-106670-635

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 WML/LL

6076

DATE: December 2, 1964

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR
3:35 P.M., 12-1-64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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At Reverend King's request, the Director met with King; Reverend Ralph Abernathy, Secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); Dr. Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to King; and Walter Fauntroy, SCLC representative here in Washington, at 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64, in the Director's Office.

I met King and his associates in the hallway outside the Director's Office. An attempt was made to rush them directly through the reception room, however, King slowly posed for the cameras and newsmen before proceeding.

Upon being introduced to the Director, Reverend King indicated his appreciation for Mr. Hoover's seeing him then stated that Reverend Abernathy would speak first. Reverend Abernathy told the Director it was a great privilege to meet the distinguished Director of the FBI--a man who had done so much for his country. Reverend Abernathy expressed the appreciation of the Negro race for the Director's fine work in the field of civil rights. He stated that the Negroes had problems, particularly in the South, and, therefore, had requested a discussion with the Director at the very time their people were continuing to "rise up from their bondage."

Reverend King spoke up. He stated it was vitally necessary to keep a working relationship with the FBI. He wanted to clear up any misunderstanding which might have occurred. He stated that some Negroes had told him that the FBI had been ineffective, however, he was inclined to discount such criticism. Reverend King asked that the Director please understand that any criticism of the Director and the FBI which had been attributed to King was either a misquote or an outright misrepresentation. He stated this particularly concerned Albany, Georgia. He stated that the only time he had ever criticized the FBI was because of instances in which Special Agents who had been given complaints in civil rights cases regarding brutality by police officers were seen the following day being friendly with those same police officers. King stated this, of course, promoted distrust inasmuch as the police sometimes "brutalized" Negroes.

Enclosure - Sent 12/2/64

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|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 - Mr. Belmont | 1 - Miss Gandy |
| 1 - Mr. Rosen | 1 - Miss Holmes |
| 1 - Mr. Sullivan | 1 - Mr. Jones |
| | 1 - Mr. Morrell |

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DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

Reverend King stated he personally appreciated the great work of the FBI which had been done in so many instances. He stated this was particularly true in Mississippi. He added that FBI developments in that State have been very significant. The FBI is a great restraining influence. Reverend King denied that he had ever stated that Negroes should not report information to the FBI. He said he had actually encouraged such reporting in many instances. He claimed there were good relationships in many communities, especially Atlanta, Georgia, between Negroes and the FBI. He stated he would continue to strongly urge all of his people to work closely with the FBI.

Reverend King stated he has never made any personal attack upon Mr. Hoover. He stated he had merely tried to articulate the feelings of the Negroes in the South in order to keep a tradition of nonviolence rather than violence. He added that the Negro should never be transferred from a policy of nonviolence to one of violence and terror.

Reverend King said that the Director's report to the President this summer on rioting was a very excellent analysis.

Reverend King advised that Negroes are currently laboring under a very frustrating situation. He stated that, "We sometimes are on the verge of temporary despair." He added that it was a challenge and a duty for him to keep the Negro from coming to a boiling point. He stated that sometimes the cries coming from the Negro represent a real feeling of lonesomeness and despair. He, however, has pointed out that the path to success is nonviolence rather than violence.

Reverend King stated he has been, and still is, very concerned regarding the matter of communism in the civil rights movement. He stated he knew that the Director was very concerned because he bore the responsibility of security in the Nation. Reverend King stated that from a strong philosophical point of view he could never become a communist inasmuch as he recognizes this to be a crippling totalitarian disease. He stated that as a Christian he could never accept communism. He claimed that when he learns of the identity of a communist in his midst he immediately deals with the problem by removing this man. He stated there have been one or two communists who were engaged in fund raising for the SCLC. Reverend King then corrected himself to say that these one or two men were former communists and not Party members at the present time. He then identified "Jack O'Dell" as an example. He stated that he had insisted that O'Dell leave his staff because the success of his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was far more important than friendship with O'Dell.

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LEADER

The Director interrupted King to state that the FBI had learned from long experience that the communists move in when trouble starts. The Director explained that communists thrive on chaos. The Director mentioned that his riot report to the President reflected the opportunistic efforts of communists. He then stated that communists have no interest in the future of the Negro race and that King, of all people, should be aware of this fact. The Director spoke briefly of communist attempts to infiltrate the labor movement.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director told King and his associates that the FBI shares the same despair which the Negroes suffer when Negro leaders refused to accept the deep responsibility they have in the civil rights movement. He stated that when Negroes are encouraged not to cooperate with the FBI this sometimes frustrates or delays successful solution of investigations. The Director told King that he had personally gone to Mississippi to meet with Governor Paul Johnson inasmuch as there had been practically no liaison between the Department of Justice, the President and the State of Mississippi beforehand. The Director stated that upon meeting Governor Johnson the Governor explained honestly that he was a segregationist, however, abhorred violence. The Director stated that he had told Governor Johnson they had a common meeting ground inasmuch as he was in Mississippi to put an end to violence and brutality. The Director told Governor Johnson that he would like to do this in collaboration with the State Police, however, if the FBI could not receive such cooperation we would do it on our own. The Director then made reference to watermoccasins, rattlesnakes and redneck sheriffs, in that order, who still exist in Mississippi who represent the trashy type of characters who are promoting civil rights violations. The Director told King that we had trained twenty representatives of the Mississippi State Highway Patrol and that this had represented a good move to promote better cooperation and solution of civil rights cases.

The Director told Reverend King that the FBI had put the "fear of God" in the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). He told King that we knew of the identity of the murderers of the three civil rights workers and that these murderers would soon be brought to trial. The Director then spoke of the terror in Mississippi backwoods and of the fact that sheriffs and deputy sheriffs participate in crimes of violence. He summarized by telling King that we, therefore, are under the same strain that sincere Negro leaders are under. The Director added that the KKK constantly damns the FBI and that we have currently been classified as the "Federal Bureau of Integration" in Mississippi.

The Director told King that many cases, which have been brought about as a result of FBI investigation, must be tried in State Court. He spoke of the difficulty in obtaining a verdict of guilty in instances in which white juries are impaneled in cases involving white men. The Director spoke of the KKK involvement in the Lemuel Penn case just outside of Athens, Georgia. He stated this was an outrageous miscarriage of justice in that the defendants, despite the open and shut evidence on the part of the FBI, had been acquitted.

The Director made it clear to Reverend King and his associates that the FBI could not state whether a conviction would be obtained or not in the case involving the murdered three civil rights victims. He stated, however, that the FBI has excellent evidence in this case. The Director then explained that it was most necessary for the FBI not to "jump the gun" unless we had sufficient evidence in which a case could be brought to trial.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director made reference to Reverend King's allegation that the FBI deals or associates with law enforcement officers who have been involved in civil rights violations. He stated emphatically that, "I'll be damned if the FBI has associated with any of these people nor will we be associated with them in the future." The Director explained that the FBI, not only because of the very nature of the law but also because of the background of our investigative employees, was in full sympathy with the sincere aspects of the civil rights movement. He stated that the FBI constantly needs cooperation and assistance in order to solve cases. He added that he made it a point, several years ago, to transfer northern Special Agents to southern offices. He stated that, for the most part, northern-born Agents are assigned civil rights cases in the South. The Director added that he feels that our Special Agents, regardless of where they are born, will investigate a case impartially and thoroughly. He mentioned, however, that it was unfair to the Agent and the FBI to "have a strike against him" in that criticism had been leveled over the fact that southern Agents would not give Negroes a "fair shake." The Director stated that such criticism was entirely unjustifiable and that no case had ever been brought to our attention proving such a fact.

The Director made reference to the recent case in McComb, Mississippi, in which nine men had been charged with burning churches and violence against Negroes. He stated this again was a miscarriage of justice. He added that the judge's decision in releasing the defendants because they had learned their lesson and were merely youths was entirely wrong and that it caused some people to question where youth really began. He explained that some of the defendants had been in their 40's. The Director added that a deal probably, of course, had been made, however, this would certainly not represent any deterrent to future actions of violence by these men.

The Director explained that there is a great misunderstanding today among the general public and particularly the Negro race as to what the FBI can and cannot do in the way of investigations. The Director emphasized that the FBI cannot recommend prosecution or declination of prosecution. He stated that Agents cannot make "on the spot" arrests. He stated that the FBI merely investigates and then the Department of Justice determines whether prosecution be entertained or not. The Director added that the question is sometimes raised why prosecution is not scheduled sooner. He stated this, of course, was not the responsibility of the FBI in any way whatsoever. He pointed out that our civil rights investigations are conducted in a very thorough and expeditious manner once the Department has authorized such investigations.

The Director spoke of the FBI's successful penetration of the KKK. He stated that the FBI has interviewed all members of the KKK in Mississippi and has served notice to these members that if trouble occurs we plan to come to them first. He stated our penetration of the KKK has been as successful as the manner in which we infiltrated the communists and the Soviet espionage services. He stated that our progress in infiltrating the KKK has been so rapid that Klan members now suspect each other and are fighting among themselves. The Director mentioned that we have two confessions in the killing of the three civil rights workers. He added that the Klan in Mississippi has failed to meet for some time because the members of this organization are apprehensive

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p. m., 12-1-64

as to the identity of FBI informants in their midst. The Director stated he had personally been an enemy of the KKK for a long time.

He spoke of the FBI's case in Louisiana in the late 1920's in which FBI evidence successfully culminated in the conviction of the top Klan leader. He stated the KKK fully concentrated on Negroes, Jews and Catholics, however, concentration now is strictly on the Negro race.

The Director told the group that in the Lemuel Penn case the defendants have recently been indicted and are to stand trial in Federal Court. He stated the trial would begin sometime next week. He mentioned that the same defendants were responsible for beating Negroes and participation in other acts of violence. The Director added that the FBI's success in infiltrating the KKK has been so extensive that we now sometimes know in advance what the KKK plans to do and take preventive measures accordingly.

The Director explained that in Alabama the FBI cannot deal with the Highway Patrol because of the psychoneurotic tendencies of the Alabama Governor. He stated that the State of Georgia has a good Governor and that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, while not comparable to the Mississippi Highway Patrol, has cooperated with the FBI.

The Director told Reverend King and his associates that FBI representatives have held several thousand law enforcement conferences in which southern police officers have been educated as to civil rights legislation. He stated this has clearly assisted law enforcement, particularly the FBI, however, admittedly, this represents slow progress, but progress nevertheless. He added that this educational campaign will be continued and that it will eventually take hold. The Director gave the example of a Mississippi Sheriff who recently broke a case as a result of FBI training.

The Director made it very clear to Reverend King and his associates that FBI Agents conduct very thorough interviews in civil rights cases. He stated he would like to know immediately if any of our Special Agents ever act in a supercilious manner or if they mishandle a complaint regarding civil rights. He stated that if the facts reflect that our Agent is in the wrong he will be called on the carpet fast. The Director asked that Reverend King or any of his representatives feel free to call the FBI at any time they have such complaints.

The Director told Reverend King he desired to give him some advice. He stated that one of the greatest things the Negro leaders could accomplish would be to encourage voting registration among their people. Another thing would be to educate their people in the skills so that they could compete in the open market. The Director mentioned several professions in which Negroes could easily learn skills. The Director also told King he wanted him to know that registrars in the South were now more careful in their actions. He stated that there were less attempts now to prevent Negroes from

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

registering inasmuch as the FBI is watching such actions very carefully. The Director told Reverend King that the FBI was making progress in violations regarding discrimination in eating places. He gave as a specific example a restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia, in which surveillances have taken place to ascertain if out-of-state cars are being served at this particular restaurant. The Director stated he personally was in favor of equality in eating places and in schools. He stated emphatically, however, he was not in favor of taking Negro children 10 or 12 miles across town simply because their parents wanted them to go to a school other than those in their specific neighborhood.

The Director told Reverend King that in due time there will be a complete change in the mores of community thinking in the United States regarding the racial problem. He stated that meanwhile the FBI will continue to handle its responsibilities in a thorough and impartial manner. He reiterated that the FBI cannot encourage prosecution in Federal Court despite the fact that some local courts cannot be trusted. He added that some judges cannot be trusted.

The Director praised the Georgia papers that declared the verdict of the Penn case to be a travesty of justice. He added that the Jackson, Mississippi, papers had contained several editorials deploring violence against Negroes and participation in church burnings. The same editorials declared this was no way to solve racial problems. The Director stated that his statements made at a press conference in Jackson, Mississippi, this summer to the effect that he was in Mississippi to see to it that an end was put to the violence of bombings and burning churches had had some affect upon backwoods terrorists.

The Director told King that he wanted to make it very clear that the question is often raised as to whether the FBI will protect civil rights workers or Negroes. He stated that he has in the past and will continue to answer such questions on the basis that the FBI does not have the authority nor the jurisdiction to protect anyone. He stated that when the Department of Justice desires that Negroes be protected this is the responsibility of U. S. Marshals. The Director reiterated that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and cannot and will not extend itself beyond legislated jurisdiction. The Director repeated very emphatically that while our investigations are very definitely thorough and impartial he wanted to state once again that if Reverend King or any of his associates ever knew of a Special Agent showing bias or prejudice he wanted to know about this matter immediately.

The Director explained that we have civil rights cases not only in the South but also in the northern cities. He gave examples of New York and Chicago. He stated that there have been some cases in Miami, Florida.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment with Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director spoke once again of the necessity of the Negro educating himself in order to compete in manual and professional skills. He mentioned the example of a shoeshine boy in Miami, Florida, who turned out to be, after questioning by the Director, a graduate of Howard University. This shoeshine boy, a Negro, explained to the Director that he could not get a job above the level of shoeshine boy because of the color of his skin. The Director stated this, of course, was wrong and that under no circumstances did he, or anyone in the FBI, share the opinion that the Negro, or any other race, should be kept down. The Director spoke of his pride in Negro Agents and particularly mentioned Special Agent Aubrey Lewis, the former Notre Dame track star who is currently assigned to the New York Division.

The Director spoke of a Miami Special Agent who was transferred to that Office from St. Louis. This Agent explained to the Director on one occasion that he was first a little upset about being transferred to Miami because he felt that his race would be against him. He stated, however, much to his surprise, that the white people in Miami treated him with the greatest of courtesy while people of his own race referred to him as a "fink" simply because he was a representative of law enforcement.

Reverend King interrupted the Director at this point and asked if this same Negro Agent is still assigned to the Miami Division. The Director replied in the affirmative. The Director stated that at a recent dinner Father Hesburgh, the President of Notre Dame University, explained to the Director that his institution had difficulty getting Negroes on the football team because their grades were never high enough. The Director told Reverend King the same thing is true of Negroes who apply for the position of Special Agent. He stated in most instances they lack the qualifications, however, we were very happy to hire any Negro who was qualified for the position. The Director told Reverend King that we, of course, could not let down our qualifications simply because of the color of a person's skin.

The Director told Reverend King and his associates that the problems that he and the Negro leaders have is a mutual problem. He stated in most instances in civil rights matters we have learned that "you are damned if you do and you are damned if you don't." The Director stated nevertheless the FBI would continue to do its job. He stated that we additionally are very proud of 10 or 11 Indian Special Agents and of a number of Special Agents who have Mexican blood in them. He stated that the color of a man's skin makes no difference to the FBI whatsoever, however, we do merit the cooperation and assistance of all groups and it is most unfair when these groups are taught not to cooperate with the FBI.

The Director mentioned that he wanted to make it very plain that the FBI will not tolerate any of our personnel being slapped around. He gave an example of the Lombardozzi case in New York where one of our Agents was jumped by five hoodlums outside a church. He stated these hoodlums were immediately taught a lesson. The Director mentioned that in the war with hoodlums, for every man we lose we make certain, through legal means of course, that the hoodlums lose the same number or more.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director proudly spoke of the ability of Agents to outshoot and outfight hoodlums and other individuals who attempted to take advantage of our personnel. He stated the KKK is afraid to "mix" with our Agents. He mentioned that the Klan was "yellow." He stated they are brave as long as they have the majority with them but afraid when they face an equal number.

The Director spoke of the Mack Charles Parker case in Poplarville, Mississippi. He stated that our evidence in this case had been turned over to Governor Coleman, the then Governor of that State. He mentioned that Governor Coleman was a decent type of individual who had immediately seen to it that a State Court received the evidence contributed by the FBI. The Director mentioned that our evidence in this case was excellent, however, the Grand Jury refused to indict the subjects involved in the lynching of Parker.

The Director told Reverend King that in many instances our Agents have been spit upon, they have been refused food and lodging and many things are done to thwart hard-hitting investigations by the FBI. He stated that nevertheless we continue to gather evidence in an expeditious and thorough manner.

Reverend Abernathy stated that the Negroes have a real problem in tearing down the current system of segregated voting tests in the South. He stated it was most important that there be kept alive in the Negro communities a ray of hope. He stated that the Negro people should not be allowed to fall into an atmosphere of despair.

The Director explained that this was a very important point. He stated that real progress has been made in higher wages, voting registration and housing matters. The Director pointed out, however, that such progress has not been emphasized by the rabblers who constantly attempt to stir up the Negroes against the whites. The Director gave as an example the communist, Epton, in New York City. The Director stated that Epton is sometimes pointed to as a person the Negro should emulate because of his militancy. The Director stated this was wrong and it is also wrong to "mislead" Negroes.

Reverend Abernathy stated that the SCLC does not want Negroes like Epton in their movement. He stated that Reverend King, more than anyone else, has prevented people like Epton and the Muslims from taking over the civil rights movement. Reverend Abernathy stated that actually the Negroes are a part of the Federal Government, therefore, anything that represents the Federal Government is an encouragement to the Negro. He added that even the side of a post office building or a Federal courtroom is an encouragement to the Negro. He mentioned that when a Negro receives information that a case in which he has been brutally mistreated is going to Federal Court he feels encouraged over the fact that he will get a fair trial. Reverend Abernathy continued that the same problem is true when a Negro sees an FBI Agent. He stated that the Negro feels open encouragement inasmuch as the FBI will not only fairly handle his case but will serve as a great deterrent to violence.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

The Director stated that the KKK today is represented by common white trash. He stated that the Klan was actually worse than the Communist Party inasmuch as the Klan resorts to violence while the communists usually emulate termites in their activities.

The Director reiterated that King and his associates should feel free to call him at any time when they have knowledge of possible civil rights violations. King replied that over the past few years he has noted amazing signs of progress in the civil rights field. He stated he has been very surprised to see some communities comply with the new civil rights statutes. He stated there still are some pockets of resistance particularly in the South. He added that the SCLC is planning to stimulate voting registration activities in Selma, Alabama, in the near future. He mentioned that some members of his organization have been successful in infiltrating this white community and have learned there is a great potential for violence, in Selma.

The Director interrupted King and briefly detailed five cases in which the FBI has gathered evidence in Selma, Alabama. The Director identified these cases fully, and specifically the case against Sheriff James Clark. The Director mentioned that these cases came about as a result of FBI investigation and that we were continuing our investigations in Selma, Alabama. He mentioned that one case would come to trial on December 9, 1964. The Director particularly made reference to the fact that we have three excellent cases in Selma at the present time.

Reverend King inquired as to whether his representatives should notify the FBI when they arrive in Selma, Alabama. He quickly corrected himself that he knew his representatives should contact the FBI upon arrival, however, he asked the Director what would be the possibilities of FBI Agents being in Selma, Alabama, inasmuch as there appeared to be a potential for violence. The Director specifically asked Reverend King when his activities would take place. Reverend Abernathy indicated such activity would take place around January 1, 1965. The Director clearly explained that FBI Agents would be in Selma, not for the purpose of "protecting" anyone, but for the purpose of observing and reporting to the Department of Justice any possible violations of civil rights that might occur. Reverend King expressed appreciation in this regard.

Reverend King stood up and stated he wished to express his personal thanks for a most fruitful and necessary meeting. The Director told Reverend King that he should get in touch with us at anytime he felt it was necessary.

Reverend King mentioned that there were representatives of the press in the Director's reception room. He turned to me and asked if the FBI planned to make any comment regarding the meeting. I told him that the Director had instructed that we make no comment whatsoever. Reverend King asked the Director if there would be any objections if he read a short prepared statement to the press. The Director told Reverend King this, of course, was up to him.

DeLoach to Mohr 12-2-64

Re: Martin Luther King, Appointment With Director, 3:35 p.m., 12-1-64

In proceeding to the reception room, Reverend King pulled out a press release, hand-written in ink, out of his right coat pocket. This press release obviously had been prepared prior to the time Reverend King arrived at FBI Headquarters. A previous memorandum has been sent through reporting verbatim the comments by King in the Director's reception room.

ACTION:

It is suggested that the attached letter be sent to the President concerning the meeting between the Director, Reverend King and his associates.

G.K.
H

The General Investigative Division, Civil Rights Section, should take due note of the proposed activities in Selma, Alabama, and should instruct the appropriate office to make certain that Agents are on hand to observe activities in Selma, Alabama, on or around January 1, 1965.

Handled by
advised to HIO
12-10-64
WLM/cac

yes.
JH

JAM

P

✓

F B I

Date: 12/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3
ON 6-8-79 TB/amb.

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

On 12/15/64 [REDACTED] advised that CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact on that date, during which time they discussed personal matters and MARTIN LUTHER KING. In regard to KING, LEVISON said he knew that CLARENCE and his wife were upset over the manner that some of the people around KING had behaved (apparently alluding to some embarrassment). According to the source, LEVISON and JONES made an appointment to meet at LEVISON's office at 1:30 PM, 12/16/64, for the purpose of considering the reasons why these people had acted the way they did. X

On 12/16/64, Special Agents of the FBI conducted a fisur at 1841 Broadway, New York City, the address of LEVISON's office; however, JONES was not observed to arrive at that address, but LEVISON departed the building at 2:08 PM and entered Howard Johnson's Restaurant at 61st Street and Broadway, where he was observed eating alone. U

- 4 Bureau (100-106670) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
 - 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
 - 1 - New York (100-136585) (42)

JMK:gmd
(10)

16 DEC 17 1964

Classified by 6080
Ex. from GDS category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/2/77

Sent _____

M

Ser _____

Special Agent in Charge

69 DEC 24 1964

b7(c)

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 632 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA 30240

16 December 1964

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Mr. Tolson | _____ |
| Mr. Belmont | _____ |
| Mr. Mohr | _____ |
| Mr. DeLoach | _____ |
| Mr. Casper | _____ |
| Mr. Callahan | _____ |
| Mr. Conrad | _____ |
| Mr. Felt | _____ |
| Mr. Gale | _____ |
| Mr. Rosen | _____ |
| Mr. Sullivan | _____ |
| Mr. Tavel | _____ |
| Mr. Trotter | _____ |
| Tele. Room | _____ |
| Miss Holmes | _____ |
| Miss Gandy | _____ |

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many men have had long careers as public servants but certainly no one individual can match your tenure of office in giving able, devoted, and conscientious service to his country. You have made the FBI an agency of trust, respect and honesty as it reflects the character and integrity of its Director.

Having lived in the South and having been exposed for many years to a sociological pattern, born over a century ago, some of the changes now being made in this system are not easy to accept. However, we will accept them in time, as will most Christians who believe in the dignity of the individual and fair play for all citizens.

Making this acceptance difficult, is the attitude of some of the most vehement leadership of certain minority groups, particularly Rev. Martin Luther King. In supporting your recent remarks regarding Rev. King's veracity, it is not just a Southerner's opposition to Rev. King's ideology, but the backing of a concerned American that the FBI Director is justified in defending his agency when overwhelming substantiated by facts. The recent article in U. S. News & World Report is ample proof that your remarks were justified.

There is another matter in which your name has been injected and I appeal to you in this matter as a fellow Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

I have become greatly concerned over the controversy which has developed regarding the National Council of Churches. I have read many of Mr. Billy James Hargis' books, Mr. John A. Stormers' "None Dare Call It Treason", and others dealing with communism and subversion. Mr. Hargis and Mr. Stormer cite many authorities to substantiate the claim that the NCC espouses a number of communistic goals and that the leadership of the NCC has been infiltrated by communists or communist sympathizers.

100-106670-
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191 DEC 29 1964

ENCLOSURE

70 DEC 31 1964

16 DEC 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-1307

There are a number of us Presbyterians and Methodists. LaGrange who are sincerely interested in whether or not these charges are true. In a special report covering some 15 pages in the December 1964 Presbyterian Survey the NCC is completely exonerated as they state in the preface: "Wild accusation of communist infiltration in the NCC have long been laid to rest by no less a national authority than J. Edgar Hoover----". The article does admit to charges of economic, political, or social activities, perhaps not in keeping with the scope of a church body, but in these admissions the guilt is shifted to some committee of the NCC over which the NCC evidently has little control.

This article also attempts to discredit Mr. Hargis, Mr. Stormer, Mr. Carl McIntire, Mr. Robert Welch, Mr. Myers Lowman, Mr. Edgar Bundy, and Mr. Dan Smoot.

As a Presbyterian Elder this matter of the NCC is most important to me. I try to filter out from our news media what might be the truth but there is so much contradiction that I find myself begging for the absolute truth from some totally impeachable source such as yourself. Much of our reporting now is interpretive rather than factual with more emphasis on discrediting anti-communist activities than in disclosing those activities of communists or communist sympathizers.

A Thermo-fax copy of a recent editorial from the Atlanta Times commenting on what action the Session of The North Avenue Presbyterian Church has taken with respect to the National Council of Churches is attached for your information.

I would greatly appreciate any information or documents available for public use that you might be able to give me and others here who earnestly seek the truth. I realize that your time is valuable, so much so, that were this not of some consequence to a number of people I would not prevail upon a single minute of your time.

With best wishes of the Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

b 7(c)

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Date of Mail 12-17-64

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subject JUNE MAIL Martin Luther King

Removed By 65 JAN 28 1965

File Number 100-106670-630

Permanent Serial Charge Out

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DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JDA/jn

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Acting Attorney General

6076

December 21, 1964

Director, FBI

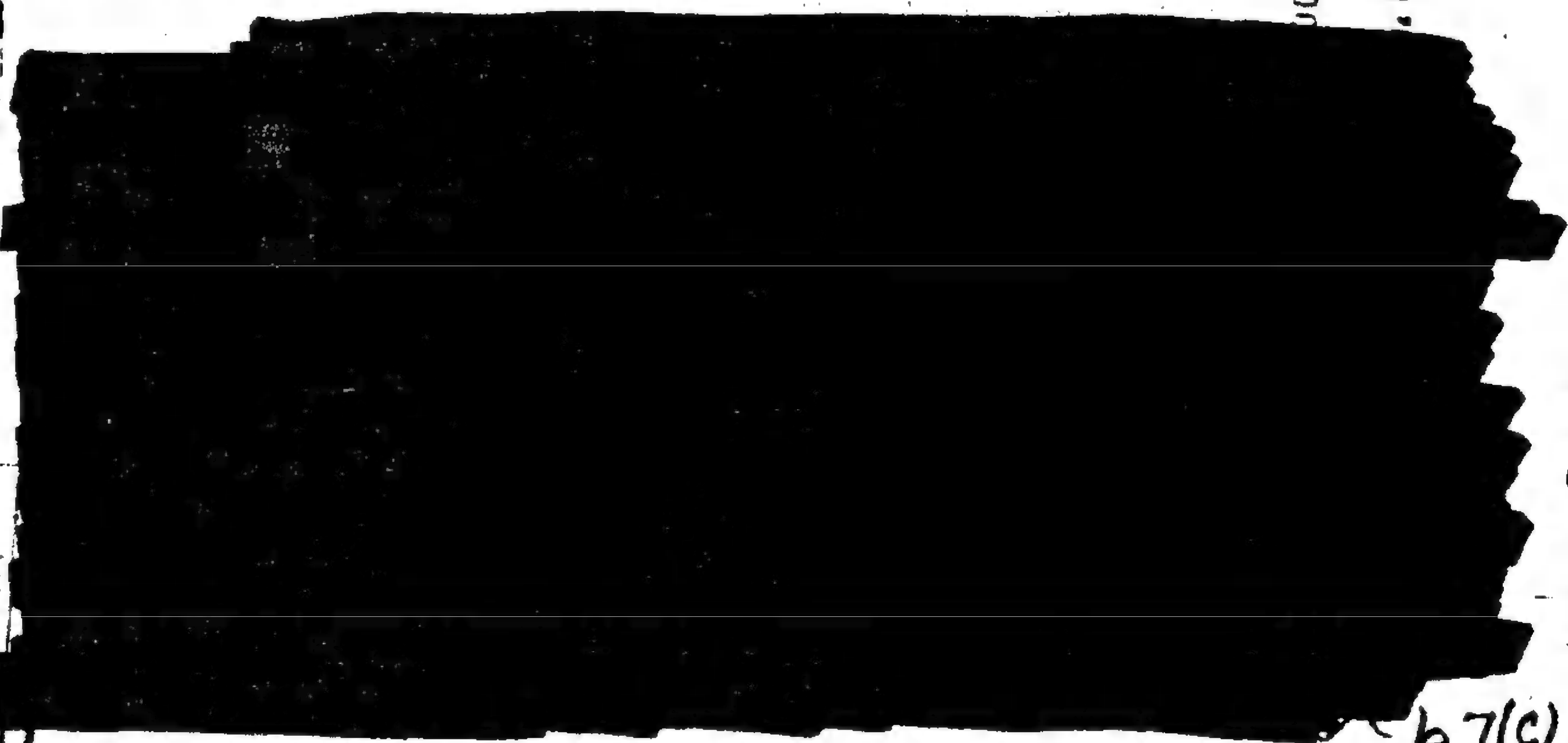
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Rosack

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

b7(c)

The following information concerning the personal
conduct of Martin Luther King, Jr., has been furnished by
confidential sources of this Bureau who have supplied
reliable information in the past.



This information is also being furnished to the
Honorable Bill D. Moyers, Special Assistant to the President.

100-106670

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - 100-442529 (CIRN)

REC-16

100-106670-29

18 DEC 22 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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(17)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 2-12-80
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JDA/jn
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The Acting Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Sullivan to Belmont dated 12-21-64,
captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current
Analysis," prepared by TPR:rbm.



b(1)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *adms*

DATE: December 15, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

SUBJECT: *DC*
Robert F. Kennedy
meditation
12/15/64
Spind

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

b7(D)
b7(C) The captioned person I have been developing as a contact for the past couple of years. In a memorandum a few months ago, I set forth my conversation with him wherein I alerted [REDACTED] concerning certain basic facts on Martin Luther King. Since that time he has taken measures to gradually separate the [REDACTED] from the support of him. Further, he has sent the Bureau on a very sensitive and confidential basis a long list of names of persons who participated in [REDACTED], which we needed badly to have relative to our investigations.

Late this afternoon [REDACTED] will be in the city and I will meet with him again, at which time I will circumspectly reiterate the truth that Martin Luther King is a serious liability to the civil rights movement in this country. I will also learn from [REDACTED] about any other developments which he has been able to sponsor to curtail the activities of King.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

WCS:lm1 *lm1*

(8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. D.E. Moore

W.E.S.
100-106670-628
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DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JAM/LL

34 DEC 23 1964

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808 R.O.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO :

Mr. Belmont *abr*

DATE: 12/14/64

FROM :

W. C. Sullivan *0*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

SUBJECT:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

100-106670-

b7(c)

100-106670- *b7(c)* *100-106670-67*
[REDACTED], Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, called me to advise he was sending to me airmail a letter directed to "Friends of SCEF Everywhere," attacking Mr. Hoover and the FBI on behalf of Martin Luther King. A copy of this is enclosed. This attack is sponsored by The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which was the successor organization to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, cited as a communist front organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated 6/16/47. Bufiles show that its successor, The Southern Conference Educational Fund, is described as a progressive, liberal organization which one of our sources who has furnished reliable information in the past considers a communist front organization in that it has followed the Communist Party line, particularly in regard to the racial question.

The enclosed letter refers to the Director's criticism of Dr. Martin Luther King and urges all recipients to write a letter or send a telegram to President Johnson expressing the hope that Johnson will remove the Director. The letter also carries a critical article on the Director published in the "Washington Post" on 11/21/64.

It is evident from the enclosed document that it will be given widespread dissemination. This just highlights what to me is an indisputable fact and that is this Bureau has not yet emerged victorious in its conflict with Martin Luther King. I think we are deluding ourselves if we believe that King and his followers and supporters around the country have run for cover and are not attacking the FBI in one way or another. In view of this situation, realism makes it mandatory that we take every prudent step that we can take

Enclosures *sent 12-18-64*

WCS:mls (6)

1-Mr. Belmont; 1-Mr. Sullivan;

1-Mr. DeLoach; 1-Mr. Baumgardner;

1-Mr. Rosack

REC-18

10 DEC 18 1964

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DATE 12-4-84 BY SP4 JAM/ML
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68 DEC 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

DEC 21 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Belmont
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

to emerge completely victorious in this conflict. We should not take any ineffective or half-way measures, nor blind ourselves to the realities of the situation.

This new attack on the Director and the Bureau should certainly be called to the attention of the President as it is very likely he will be receiving critical letters and telegrams. Enclosed will be found a letter to Mr. Moyers and also a letter for the Acting Attorney General.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letters be approved for dissemination.

L. M. W. *[Signature]* *V.* *[Signature]*

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido St., Room 408
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

TO: Friends of SCEF Everywhere
FROM: The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, President

ACTION MEMO - Re: J. Edgar Hoover & the FBI

Some time ago we sent you a copy of "UPSIDE-DOWN JUSTICE, The Albany Cases," a documented account of the Georgia police state, of the persecution of nine Freedom Fighters, and of the ineffectiveness of the FBI.

It was this Albany situation which prompted Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to declare:

"It is tragic that the only instance in which the Federal Government has moved with vigor has been against Negro leaders who have been working to end the evils of segregation."

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, responded to Dr. King's criticism by attacking the integrity and honesty of the beloved civil rights leader, denouncing him as "the most notorious liar in the country."

This intemperate outburst was protested by many civil rights leaders and led at least two of the most influential newspapers in the country to suggest that Mr. Hoover has outlived his usefulness. (See the editorial below from the WASHINGTON POST)

If you, too, feel that Hoover has been in office "too long," please write a letter or send a telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson giving him your views, and perhaps expressing the hope that Hoover be replaced by a man who will show as much concern for human rights as he does for property rights, and show the same vigor in tracking down those who rob others of their civil rights as he does in apprehending a bank robber.

(* If you would like an additional copy of UPSIDE-DOWN JUSTICE, write to: SCEF, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans, La. 70112)

Thirty Years

Unaccustomed as he is to public criticism, J. Edgar Hoover customarily responds to its occasional expression by impugning the integrity, virtue or patriotism of his critics. Thus, it was quite characteristic of him to denounce Dr. Martin Luther King (who had presumed to question the FBI's effectiveness respecting civil liberties in the South) as "the most notorious liar in the country." It was equally characteristic of him to call the Warren Commission "unfair and unjust" because it had gently chided the FBI for its role in relation to Lee Harvey Oswald and to refer to eminent judges, including members of the Supreme Court as "bleeding hearts" because they took a different view from his own in interpreting certain clauses of the Bill of Rights.

This kind of talk, if it came from any other bureau chief in any other department of the Federal Government, would be generally recognized as insufferable effrontery on the part of a public servant. It is no less than that though it comes from the Director of the FBI. In the same interview, Mr. Hoover let it be known, as he has done with equal candor in the past, that the FBI is tapping something like 80 telephones continuously

tapping in connection with counter-intelligence activities. There is no question that his purposes are patriotic. But there is no question, either, that he is violating an act of Congress.

Mr. Hoover is a subordinate official of the Department of Justice. The Attorney General must, therefore, accept responsibility for Mr. Hoover's extravagant talk and for his extra-legal action. It is time for the Attorney General to exercise authority over a Bureau which has for far too long been run by Mr. Hoover as though it were a sovereign principality.

Mr. Hoover has held his office for 30 years. He has discharged his duties with probity, efficiency and the highest dedication to his country. His record is an admirable one, and Americans owe him great gratitude. But that gratitude cannot properly be expressed by allowing him to abuse his authority. That authority, by reason of its nature and its impact on civil liberty, must be forever subject to restraint. Unhappily, Mr. Hoover has now demonstrated that he has been in office too long. His retirement, when he reaches retirement age on his 70th birthday, would be a contribution to his own high repute and to the welfare of the Bureau he has done so much to develop.

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 625 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-8-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 J2n/ly

6076

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
POSSIBLE APPEARANCE BEFORE

IN JUNE, 1965, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

You will recall that shortly after the Director's interview with the women reporters, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and a personal friend of SA [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] concerning King. [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] had been encouraged by some members to invite King to speak at [REDACTED] in June next year at Miami Beach. About one half of [REDACTED] members objected, pointing out that it was their feeling if Director Hoover had publicly identified King as a "notorious liar," there most certainly must be even worse derogatory information concerning him which would make his appearance on the program questionable. You instructed SA [REDACTED] to furnish [REDACTED] the general facts relating to King [REDACTED]. On this basis and without revealing the details and source, [REDACTED] was able to get the King matter tabled at that time.

[REDACTED] again contacted [REDACTED] and advised that the matter has been brought up again. He pointed out that while he objects to having King on the program and has made his position known, unless he is able to share the information with at least [REDACTED] and perhaps one other [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] or perhaps [REDACTED] it is unlikely [REDACTED] extending King an invitation.. He would like for us to make the general facts relating to King [REDACTED] similar to what we told him, known to [REDACTED] and either [REDACTED] whichever is available. [REDACTED] advised that we may have explicit faith in the reliability and discreetness of these men and that he knows they would be exceedingly grateful for the Bureau's consideration in this matter.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

DEC 22 1964
CBF:VCS

(6)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

REC-8

DEC 18 1964

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-57133

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

b7(c) This, of course, would be only brief oral statements concerning King [REDACTED] You will recall the Director earlier on a memorandum dated 11-27-64 disapproved the proposal of arranging for [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to listen to sources we have concerning this matter.

b7(c) Bufiles reflect no derogatory information concerning [REDACTED] We have had friendly relations with [REDACTED] and very cordial relations with [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

b7(c) That approval be granted that through [REDACTED] arrangements be made for [REDACTED] and either [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] be given the general facts relating to King [REDACTED] on a discreet and confidential basis.

done - 12-11-64.

pres. T. G.B.F.

b7(c)

V.

A

Q

G.B.F.

G.H.
H

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JPM/ML

607p

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

12:42PM URGENT 12-1-64 LAC
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM NEW HAVEN 011600

CIRM: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., RACIAL MATTERS.

RE TELEPHONE CALL THIS DATE FROM LAC TO INSPECTOR
SIZOO.

ESTABLISHED SOURCES ADVISED THAT SUBJECT PRESS CONFERENCE
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, NOVEMBER 30, 1964 STATED HE COULD NO
LONGER ENGAGE IN CONTROVERSY WITH FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER AND WOULD
SEEK A MEETING WITH HOOVER TO RESOLVE DIFFERENCES. KING
STATED HE THOUGHT TIME HAD COME TO "ALL OF US TO WORK WITH
THE LARGER JOB OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT."

KING HONORED AT PUBLIC MEETING HELD EVENING NOVEMBER 30, 1964
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT HIGH SCHOOL AT WHICH NEARLY 2000 PEOPLE
PRESENT. KING, IN ADDRESS, CITED RECENT GAINS MADE BY NEGRO
SUCH AS INCREASED EARNING POWER, REGISTRATION OF OVER TWO MILLION
NEGRO VOTERS IN SOUTH, ABATING OF LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH AND SURPRISING
DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW, ESPECIALLY PUBLIC
ACCOMMODATIONS LAW. KING POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, NEGROES STILL
DISCRIMINATED AGAINST, STILL FOUR MILLION UNREGISTERED NEGROES
IN SOUTH, STILL SALARY DIFFERENTIAL FOR THE WHITE AND NEGRO
AND STILL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO IN HOUSING.

NOT RECORDED
162 DEC 16 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

DEC 24 1964

If the intelligence contained in above message is to be disseminated
paraphrased in order to protect Bureau's cryptographic systems.

tested that it be suitably

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. DeLoach
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Holmes
 Miss Gandy

PAGE 2

FROM NEW HAVEN 011600

CITIZENS ANTICOMMUNIST COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT, AN ORGANIZATION KNOWN TO BUREAU, AFTER ADVISING STAMFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT OF INTENTION, DISTRIBUTED LEAFLETS IN FRONT OF STAMFORD HIGH SCHOOL CHARGING KING WITH ATTENDING COMMUNIST PARTY TRAINING SCHOOL. NO INCIDENTS AROSE FROM THIS DISTRIBUTION. KING MET AT KENNEDY AIRPORT, NEW YORK, BY WALTER WHEELER, THIRD, OFFICIAL PITNEY - BOWES, INC., STAMFORD, AND CHESTER OLSON, STAMFORD POLICE COMMISSIONER. ALSO MEETING KING AT AIRPORT WAS BAYARD RUSTIN, NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER AND ONE AL LAST NAME UNKNOWN DESCRIBED AS NEGRO PRESS AGENT FROM NEW YORK CITY.

KING, AFTER PUBLIC MEETING, STAYED OVERNIGHT AT RESIDENCE OF WALTER WHEELER, THIRD, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT. ATLANTA ADVISED BY MAIL.

RECEIVED: 12:56PM MF

011600

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE.

December 11, 1964

[REDACTED]
Point A La Hache, La

Dear Sir;

President Lyndon B. Johnson announced his intention of intergrating over 20 million Negroes into the United States.

Placing Mr Horatio Humphre, in a position to lead through the "CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, endorsing, supporting, and promoting the work of MARTIN LUTHER KING and his infamy against the Negro people, and the work of Martin Luther King, is the biggest threat to the United States.

And this is understandable, considering the company he has kept, And kept them all, just outside the heart of the land.

In my opinion, Mr. (Pres Lyndon B. Johnson) is not only a radical extremist. A double talker, whose intention is to destroy and MURDER the United States, but, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-2-80 BY SP4 JPM/ML

The talented Negro Commentator, GEORGE E SCHUYLER, in the Y edition of Pittsburg Courier discourses on the NOBEL Peace Prize. That MARTIN LUTHER KING'S sole contribution to Peace has been, to roam the country like some sable Typhoid Mary, infecting the mentally disturbed with perversions of Christian doctrines, and grabbing fat lecture fees from the shallow pated

Although awarding it awarded to a succession of Jewish PRAT for Soviet propaganda, the leading Norweigin News Media were shocked when they learn that MARTIN LUTHER KING, was the 64 recipient. NOW, He proposes to use that money to BOYCOTT Mississippi, and further destroy this Republic.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER flock together,"
The president, LUTHER, now with him in OSLO, has received not even one of the "BAND" of LUTHER, current issue, published by George Brown, Jr 1101
Boat Rock Road, Atlanta, Ga.

Respectfully,

27
DEC 21 1964

New York City, N.Y.

b 7(c)
NOT RECORDED
102 DEC 17 1964

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED
REASON FOR
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.
DATE OF REVIEW
DECLASSIFICATION

FBI

Date: 12/3/64

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (C)
SUBJECT: CIRM
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Cincinnati airtel to Bureau 11/25/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum, concerning captioned subject.

[REDACTED] c b(1)

[REDACTED] c b(1)

A representation of the
National States Rights Party
has been inserted in LHM

AGENCY: [REDACTED] OSI, SEC. SER.:

DATE FORW: 12-8-64

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED
183 DEC 16 1964

- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE
2 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 157-400)
4 - Cincinnati (1 - 100-14539)
(1 - 157-210)
(1 - 105-1139)

LET: [REDACTED]

(9)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Approved: [REDACTED]

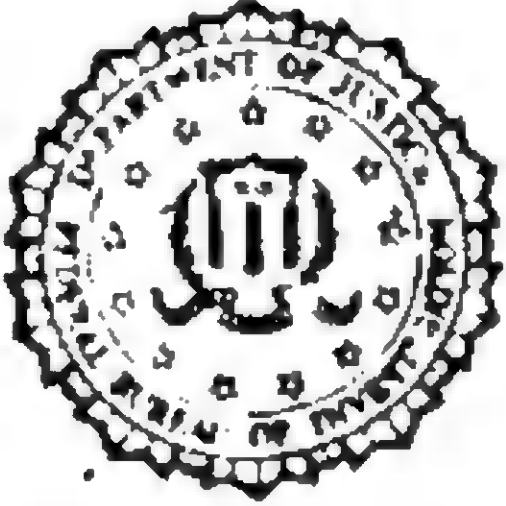
Sent [REDACTED]

Per [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

1-66-1-XBR-X LHM R.B.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-114353-526



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
December 3, 1964

CLASSIFIED BY

DATE OF REVIEW

FOIA b7(c)

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION

12-4-80

SP4JRM/ML

2

12-3-84

6070

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On December 2, 1964, [REDACTED] Cincinnati Police Department, Cincinnati, Ohio, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a two-man plainclothes detail from the Cincinnati Police Department met Martin Luther King, Jr. at the Greater Cincinnati Airport on November 29, 1964, at approximately 7:00 A.M. He further advised that these two officers escorted Reverend King until his departure for Dayton, Ohio, by automobile, at 7:55 P.M. on November 29, 1964. b7(c)

[REDACTED] Cincinnati Police Department, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was assigned to a two-man detail on Sunday, November 29, 1964. This detail was responsible for escorting Martin Luther King during his stay in Cincinnati. b7(c)

[REDACTED] advised that he met King at the Greater Cincinnati Airport and escorted him to the Netherland Plaza Hotel on Fifth Street in Cincinnati, and later to the Zion Baptist Church, 630 Glenwood Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. King preached at two church services, the 10:00 and 11:00 services and after the services, was escorted back to the Netherland Hotel. b7(c)

King had advised [REDACTED] that he was purposely avoiding any press conferences because reporters would ask him embarrassing questions regarding his controversy with FBI Director John Edgar Hoover. King also stated that he has no controversy with the Director and does not want to become involved in any way. King further stated that anyone

100-100000
ENCLOSURE

would be a fool to become involved in any type of controversy with Director Hoover.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] advised that King left the hotel at approximately 7:00 P.M. and the two-man detail escorted him to the Cincinnati Corporation Limit and discontinued their services at approximately 7:55 P.M. b7(c)

The automobile in which King was traveling was driven by a minister, Reverend L. Venchael Booch. Reverend King was accompanied in the automobile by Reverend Andrew Young.

[redacted] stated that King did not leave Cincinnati until approximately 8:00 and was due for a speech in Dayton at 8:00 the same date. b7(c)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Doctor Martin Luther King and Reverend Andrew Young, 334 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, registered for two rooms in the Netherland Plaza Hotel on November 29, 1964. The registration card shows that these two men are representing the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). b(1)

Source advised that the reservation was made at 8:14 A.M. and the room was cleared at 7:00 P.M., November 29, 1964. The registration card shows that the charge for the room was paid by the Zion Baptist Church, 630 Glenwood Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

[redacted] that on November 29, 1964, eleven members of the National States Rights Party (NSRP), Dayton, Ohio, picketed in front of the University of Dayton Field House, where Martin Luther King spoke. There were no law enforcement officers at the Field House and the picketing took place from 7:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. b(1)

The characterization of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) appears in attached appendix.

The NSRP members carried signs protesting civil rights and integration. Some signs alleged that Martin Luther King belongs to sixty communist organizations and attended schools for communists.

According to the source, the picketing was peaceful and no incident was reported.

Source utilized in attached appendix has furnished reliable information in the past.

A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
(NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont," a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many Klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt," self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party," with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue Number 19, dated June, 1960, "The Thunderbolt," announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue Number 60, dated July-August, 1964, reflects the mailing address of the NSRP is still Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

On September 21, 1964, a source advised that EDWARD R. FIELDS, the Information Director of the NSRP and Editor of "The Thunderbolt", is the individual who "runs the NSRP."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)
DAYTON, OHIO

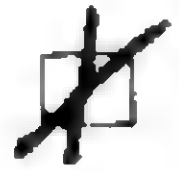
On August 17, 1964, a source advised that a National States Rights Party (NSRP) branch was active in the Dayton, Ohio, area, with headquarters located at 224 Oak Street, Dayton, Ohio. Source stated this group has an active membership of approximately twenty-five persons.

Source stated this group is affiliated with the parent NSRP organization which has its national headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama.

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI,
AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS
ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE
AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7(c) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. Ltr to the President 11/30/64.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JML/December 15, 1964

SP. 6076

100-106670-623

REC-6

Gary, Indiana

b7(c)

Dear

Your letter of December 9th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the individual about whom you inquired.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
DEC 15 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent and Martin Luther King is well known to the Bureau.

WAM:ems

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 DEC 23 1964

B. J. [Signature]

b7(c)

[Signature]

DEC 15 9 21 AM '64
RECORDING ROOM

[Signature]

[Signature]

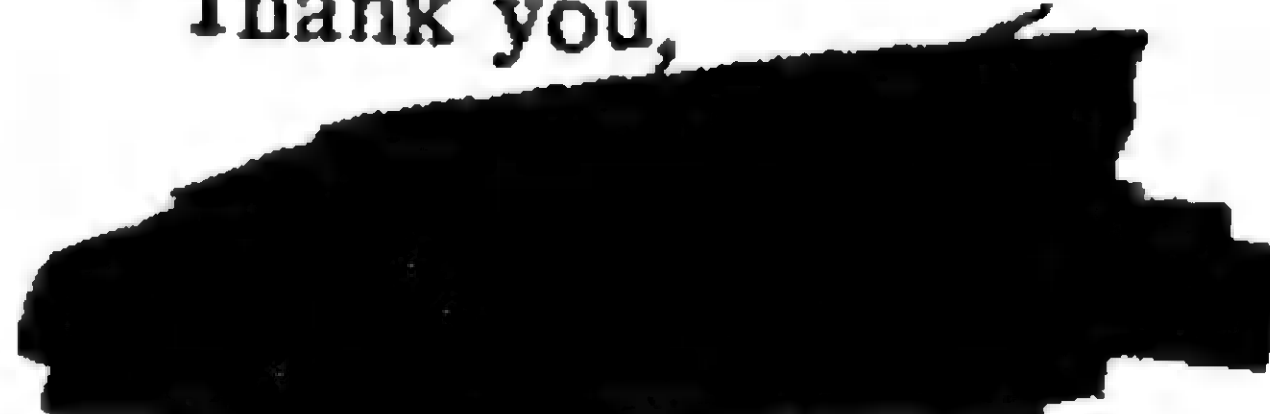
TRUE COPY

F.B.I.
Wash. D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I wonder if you can tell me what Communist School Martin Luther King was schooled. I was told he went to a Communist school in Russia but would like to get right facts from F.B.I.

Thank you,

 b7(c)
Indiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

REC-6

100-106670-623

5 DEC 18 1964

624



1-TC 12-14-64
ema
ack 12-15-64
WAM:ema
mm



F.B.I.

Wash. D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I wonder if you can tell me what Communist School Martin Luther King was schooled. I was told he went to a Communist school in Russia but would like to get right facts from F.B.I.

Thank you,

WAM
CORRESPONDENCE

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

Gary, Indiana

1-TC 12-14-64
ems
ack 12-15-64
WAM. ems
mm

~~SECRET~~

December 17, 1964

BY LIAISON

Honorable Bill D. Moyers
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner

Dear Mr. Moyers:

I thought that the President would be interested in the following information which has been furnished by confidential sources of this Bureau who have supplied reliable information in the past.

On December 16, 1964, Bayard Rustin suggested to Harry Wachtel that Martin Luther King, Jr., should ask President Johnson to drop him off in Atlanta, Georgia, when the President is en route to Texas after King visits with the President on Friday. Rustin and Wachtel are frequent advisors of King. Rustin is a former member of the Young Communist League, which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Wachtel is Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Conference is headed by King.

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100-106670

REC- 53

~~SECRET~~

11 DEC 18 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Group 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY

6-8-79

TR/mb

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

84 DEC 21 1964

b7(c)

b7D

b7(c)

~~SECRET~~

Honorable Bill D. Moyers

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

This information is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General and other officials of the Department of Justice. ✓

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan dated 12/17/64, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - C," SFP:pah. ✓

b(2)
b7(D)

Classified "Secret" as the information is from [REDACTED], a sensitive source relative to the racial field, who is of continuing value. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could endanger the source's security and possibly do damage to the Nation's defense interests. ✓

~~SECRET~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 621 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 620 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial *619* pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

Mr. Mohr *AM*

DATE: December 7, 1964

FROM :

C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

MARTIN LUTHER KING
DISSEMINATION OF MONOGRAPH

9
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Bill Moyers, Special Assistant to the President, called me on Friday, 12/4/64, to indicate that he and the President had read the Director's letter in connection with possible dissemination of captioned monograph. He stated it was both his and the President's opinion that the FBI should disseminate this monograph if it was felt that dissemination would be in the best interest of internal security.

I told Moyers that under the circumstances he appeared to be telling me that we should go ahead and disseminate. He answered in the affirmative.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-80 BY SP-4 JIM/ML

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

ADDENDUM, 12/7/64 - Attached are appropriate letters, disseminating this monograph to appropriate government officials.

A. H. Belmont

Enclosures *enc 12-2-64*

CDD:amr
(5)

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OTHERWISE.

REC-42/00-106670-68

16 DEC 16 1964

DEC 21 1964

14 DEC 21 1964

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Mohr _____
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Conrad _____
Evans _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO :

Mr. Mohr *12/22/64*

DATE: December 1, 1964

FROM :

C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Following is a transcript of the brief statement which the Reverend Martin Luther King made to newsmen immediately after leaving the Director's Office this afternoon. While this is not a verbatim account of the statement, it is as near accurate as possible:

I am pleased I had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Hoover this afternoon and I might say the discussion was quite amicable. I sought to make it clear to Mr. Hoover that the plight of Negroes in the South is such that there must not be any misunderstanding between the FBI and civil rights leaders but must be a determination to defend the rights of all.

We talked specifically about those areas where SCLC will be working in the months ahead. We discussed areas where there will be strong resistance to the implementation of the civil rights bill. We made it clear that we found our most difficult problems in Alabama and Mississippi and in these communities there are areas where we see a great deal of potential and sometimes actual terror.

I sincerely hope we can forget the confusion of the past and get on with the job the Congress, the Supreme Court and the President have outlined as America's most crucial problem; namely, the job of giving and providing security and justice to all the people in the world.

NBC's Russ Ward and one of the NBC men equipped with a tape recorder followed King down the hall and on through the courtyard where his car was parked. According to the NBC technician, King was talking with them all the time. He said that King expressed "the usual pratter" and the only statement of any consequence was something to the effect that arrests in the Mississippi murder case could be expected within the next few days.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

EX-112

WMB:saj
(6)

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OTHERWISE.

10 DEC 18 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP-4 JRM/la

6076

December 16, 1964

REC-1

100-106670-615

[Redacted]

Reno, Nevada

b7(c)

Dear [Redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/lu
6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Your letter of December 10th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the individuals about whom you inquired.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

MAILED 6
DEC 16 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

Counterintelligence Activities
The U.S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy
Why Reds Make Friends With Businessman
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Our Heritage of Greatness
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

WAM:cai D

(3) *ch*

24 *ch*

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____

64 DEC 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 17 3 06 PM '64

RECEIVED ROOM

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

b7(c)

RENO, NEVADA

Dec. 10 th., 1964.

b7(c)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

It has been stated in press reports that Martin Luther King, Hor Wilkins and Mr. Farmer, who are negro leaders in the movement for their claim to 'rights' and equal treatment, that these men spent time in Moscow and were indoctrinated with Communist methods and means of obtaining their desired ends.

Could your office inform me if this is substantially correct, as I am inclined to believe it is. Thank you for any information which you may think is pertinent.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4JMA

Reno, Nevada.

b7(c)

REC-1 / 60-111111

DEC 14 1964

COPIES TO BUREAU

35

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : *for* (Legat, Rome) (100-1179) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

DATE: 12/11/64

ReRomelet dated 10/27/64. *e*

Since the date of referenced letter, no additional pertinent information has been received.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4JRM/ld
6026

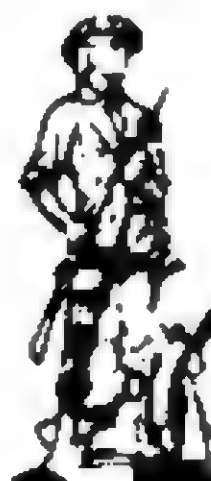
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

1cc-808RB.
3 - Bureau
C ((1 - Foreign Liaison))
1 - Rome (100-1179)
JCM/hcs
(4)

REC-47

EX-101

DEC 12 4 24 PM '64



DEC 21 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-11

100 - 10070 - 613

December 15, 1964


Cherry Hill, New Jersey

b7(c) Dear 

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4JRM/ld
6076

Your letter of December 7th has been received.

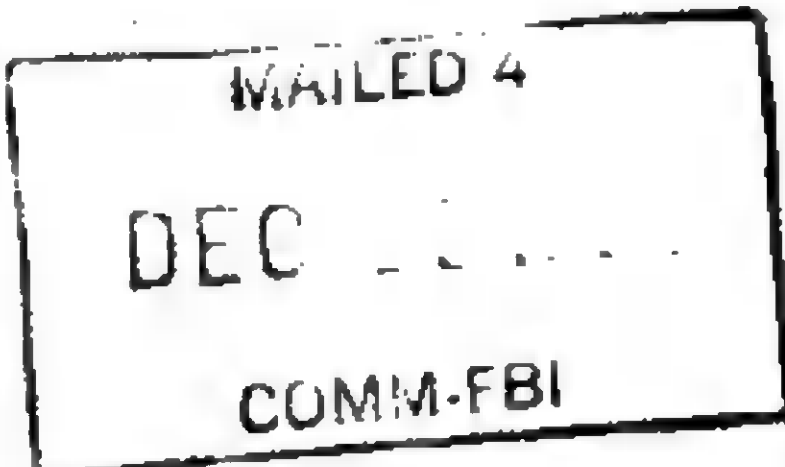
While I would like to be of assistance to you, we do not have available for distribution material of the nature which you requested.

I am, however, enclosing some other literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.



Enclosures (3)

Time for Decision, 11/24/64
U. S. News & World Report, 12/7/64
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 11/25/64

PDW:mac (4)

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

247
adm
21 DEC 21 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 9 1964

b7(c)

[REDACTED]
Cherry Hill, New Jersey
December 7, 1964

Dear Sirs:

Martin Luther King

Would you please send me a copy of
the interview between Mr. J. Edgar
Hoover and Mr. Martin Luther King.
I appreciate it very much. If it is
not possible for you, yourselves, to
send me this interview, would you
please forward my letter to someone
who can. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

DEC 11

11-116670-123

CORRESPONDENCE
DEC 16 1964

b7(c)

[REDACTED]
Cherry Hill, N.J.



Federal Bureau of Investigation

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial *612* pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

SAC, Atlanta (100-5586)

12-16-64

Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP5 PML/ML
6074

1 - Mr. Bland b7(c)

Reurairtel 12/11/64 which forwarded a letterhead memorandum of same date. The letterhead memorandum reported that on 12/8/64 Edwina Smith, secretary in the Atlanta, Georgia, office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, conferred with an unknown female concerning preparations for a homecoming party for Martin Luther King, Jr. Smith said that she and Mrs. Helen Bullard (phonetic) were working together on this matter. Mrs. Bullard was described as a former employee in the office of Mayor Ivan Allen of Atlanta.

On the basis of the limited information contained in the letterhead memorandum concerning the Mrs. Helen Bullard (phonetic), the following is noted from Bufiles:

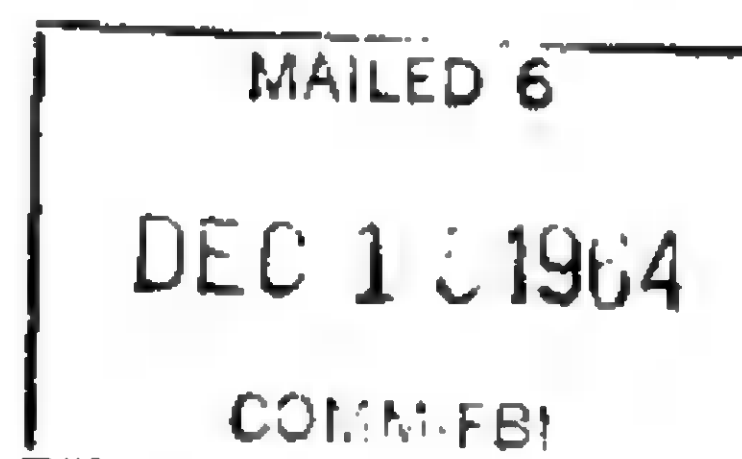
Refer to your letter to the Bureau 4/8/53, [redacted], "your file 65-1352, which contained information alleging that a Helen Bullard of Atlanta was a communist. New York report of SA [redacted] 3/6/53 in the [redacted] matter (copy not indicated for Atlanta) has a reference to a Helen Bullard, 133 10th Street, Atlanta, who had reportedly been in contact with [redacted] in 1952. &

It would, of course, be significant to the Bureau's interest in King if it were determined that any individual presently performing a service on behalf of King is a present or former communist. You are, therefore, instructed to make appropriate discreet inquiry to identify the Helen Bullard who is reported to be a former employee of the Mayor's Office and determine whether or not she is a present or former communist.

b7(c)

EX-103

REC-55/00-106670 611



DEC 16 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

67 DEC 21 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Albany

12/17/64

Director, FBI (100-106670)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

**MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JIM/ML
6076

ReBuairtel 12/11/64 and your telephone call to
the Bureau 12/12/64.

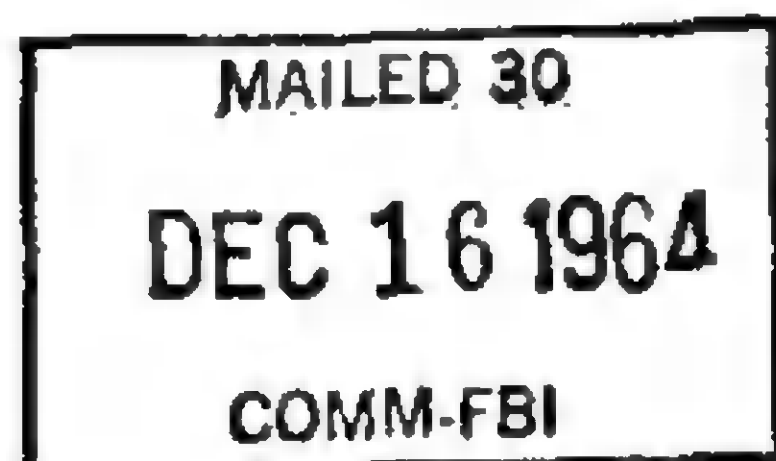
For your information former SAC Arthur Cornelius, Jr.,
has been contacted directly by the Bureau and it will therefore
be unnecessary for you to make any contact with him relative
to the matter discussed in reairtel.

You should return to the Bureau the memorandum
containing sensitive information concerning subject which
was forwarded to you by reairtel.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

NOTE:

Reairtel instructed SAC Bailey to contact
Cornelius. Bailey phoned the Bureau to say that Cornelius
was in Florida. Cornelius subsequently telephonically
contacted by Assistant Director Sullivan and the necessary
action taken. Bailey was instructed in reairtel to return
to the Bureau a memorandum which he was to use for oral
briefing purposes which memorandum is of no further need
to Bailey.



REC-18 100-106670-610

11 DEC 16 1964

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : *JKH* SAC, ATLANTA (100-5586) (P)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

DATE: 12/16/64

Re Bureau letter to Atlanta dated 12/10/64 requesting certain corrections be made in Atlanta's report in captioned matter which was dated 11/23/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies and for New York one copy of the following amended pages to be inserted in the above report:

Cover Page B
Cover Page D
FD 204
Page 5
Page 7
Page 35
Page 36
Page 41
Page 43

2- Bureau (Enc. 36) (RM)
1- New York (100-136585) (Enc. 9) (RM)
1- Atlanta
RRN:elt
(4)

ENCLOSURE

*detached & filed
in 100-136585
12/16/64*

(1) [Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *12-4-80* BY *SP4 JAK/ld*
6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *12-4-80* BY *SP4 JAK/ld*
6076

NOT RECORDED
3 DEC 17 1964



DEC 22 1964 U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CONSOLIDATION

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Date: 12/10/64

Transmit the following in

DATE 7-7-80 BY SP-3 DB

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) PERSONAL ATTENTION:
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) W. C. SULLIVAN,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of
the memorandum dated 12/10/64 captioned as above
Atlanta and Jackson Offices are 4 copies
letterhead memorandum.

ALL COPIES REGISTERED MAIL

- 4 - Bureau
 - (1 - 100-442529, CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-438794, SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-106670, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1 - 100-NAACP)
- 4 - Atlanta
 - (1 - 100-CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-5718, SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-5586, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1 - 100-NAACP)
- 4 - Jackson
 - (1 - 100-CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1 - 100-NAACP)
- 6 - Memphis
 - (1 - 100-4070, CIRM)
 - (1 - 157-166, SCLC)
 - (1 - 100-662, NAACP)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

10 DEC 12 1964

NOT RECORDED
18 DEC 18 1964

ENCLOSURE

(18)

64 DEC 23 1964

Sent M Per

ORIGINAL

ME 100-4070

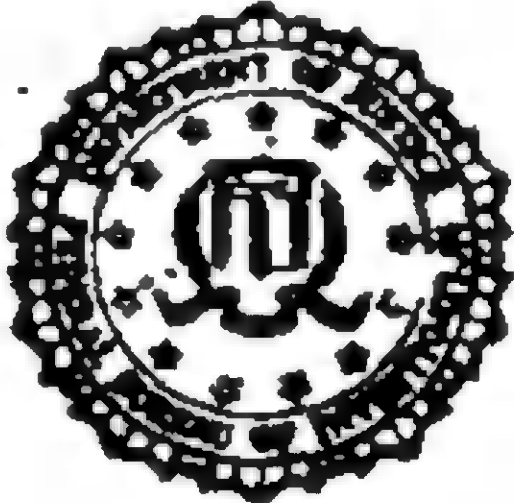
Sources one and two listed in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are [REDACTED]

b7(D)
b7(E)

In view of the delicate nature of the sources and the nature of the information furnished, UACB no dissemination is being made by the Memphis Division.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being c [REDACTED] CO DE AL GROUP 1, because the unauthorized di [REDACTED] seriously jeopardize future 'n nature and could also Bureau's interest in

di. e
ATIN LU ER K. J., JR.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee
December 10, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED] sources [REDACTED]

b7(D)

[REDACTED] advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

A vocal, highly organized minority group within the [REDACTED] of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is attempting to [REDACTED] from its current [REDACTED] Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and the majority of its National Board of Directors. The Sources pointed out that a dissident group throughout the country representing a vocal NAACP majority, primarily made up of young people, feel that this organization is not sufficiently militant and aggressive in attempting to obtain complete desegregation in all walks of life and that this group, referred to by the conservatives as the "Young Turks," will try to gain control of the Board of Directors at the next annual election of officers. Aaron Henry, Clarksdale, Mississippi, Negro druggist, who holds the dual title of Mississippi State NAACP President, as well as an Executive Board position in Martin Luther King, Jr.'s SCLC, has apparently aligned himself with this "Young Turks" group.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/80 BY SP3 DCH/01

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [REDACTED]
DATE 2/1/75 [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 12/2/77 [REDACTED]

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Aaron Henry, on the other hand, is apparently backing the Martin Luther King, Jr., and SNCC group. .

nor co-nd is be
nd is be
be

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 12/10/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

REC-*Handwritten*

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

ReBulet to Charlotte 12/1/64; Atlanta airtel to Bureau entitled "CIRM: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., RACIAL MATTERS," 11/10/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of LHM captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR." Three copies are being furnished Atlanta.

The investigation set forth in the LHM was conducted by SA *[redacted]* b7(c)

No information was obtained through public sources about BERNARD LEE.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. *ENCLOSURE*)
 3 - Atlanta (100-6670-A) (RM)
 (1 - 157-400 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1 - 157-653)
 2 - Charlotte

RHP:jnr
(8)

12-4-80
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/la

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., REC-18
 DEPT: *[redacted]*, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 12-14-64

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: S.F.P./tes

100-106670-609

DEC 11 1964

DEC 12

247
C. C. Wick

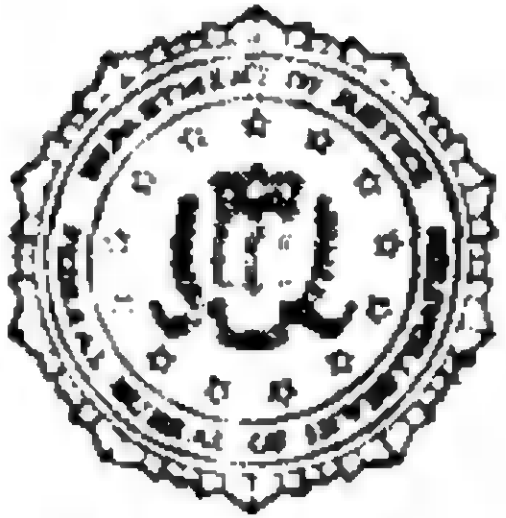
FEB 13 2 33 PM '65

DEC 21 1964

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

SUBV CONTROL



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina
December 10, 1964

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

b7(D)

USA [REDACTED] said that it had been announced that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. was scheduled to speak at the North Carolina College and at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, on November 13, 1964. He was in Durham, North Carolina, upon the invitation of the Southern Political Science Association, an established organization of the universities of the South for scholarly research.

The November 14, 1964, issue of the "Durham Morning Herald", a daily newspaper of Durham, North Carolina, carried articles reporting excerpts from speeches made by Dr. KING. An article reported that KING had told his Duke University audience that new and broader goals of the civil rights movement would lead to greater emphasis on political action and a corresponding de-emphasis of demonstrations. There were three areas requiring political reform and political action: jobs, or equal employment opportunities; elimination of slums, or better housing for Negroes; and quality integrated schools.

Concerning demonstrations specifically, KING was reported to have said that time-honored tactics and strategies that have served well will continue and might include even civil disobedience; but tactics were to be used only so long as they are effective. They must continually be subjected to review, analysis and investigation, and must be modified to meet changing needs or goals.

He warned against the use of violence or disorder in expressing discontent. "No citizen has the right to engage in rioting, or in civil disorder, no matter how grave his grievances."

KING was in Durham November 13 and 14, 1964.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML
GENERALIST.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-609

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/3/64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

REC-24

100-106670-608 December 14, 1964

EX 110

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JIN/STB

Odum, Georgia

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 26th has been brought
to my attention upon my return.

In response to your inquiry, I must point out
that information contained in the files of the FBI is confidential
and available only for official use, pursuant to regulations of
the Department of Justice. I know you will understand my
inability to be of aid.

MAILED 6

DEC 14 1964

COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

2 - Savannah (94-167)

ReBuairtel 12-3-64 and Savannah airtel 12-7-64.

NOTE: Correspondent was not identifiable in Bufiles and since
he implied he was contacted by FBI Agents after he wrote to
Senator Herman Talmadge regarding possible relatives of
Martin Luther King, he was sent an in-absence reply and the
Savannah Office was instructed to submit a summary of
information appearing in its files regarding [REDACTED] Savannah
airtel 12-7-64 reflects [REDACTED] has not been interviewed by FBI
Agents and it was further reflected he is 86 years of age, suffering
from incurable cancer and is semi-senile. His only question is
that he would like information as to where Martin Luther King
and his father were raised.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SAW:des (4)

DEC 14 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 12/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4JPM/la
b7c

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (94-167) (RUC)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7(c)
ODUM, GEORGIA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED: 12/8/64

Martin Luther King

Re Bureau airtel to Savannah, 12/3/64.

Files of the Savannah Division contain a letter dated 11/5/64 from one [REDACTED] Jesup, Ga., requesting investigation in Jesup relative to Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle. Contents of letter reflect no violation and no investigation conducted.

[REDACTED] confidentially advised 10/7/64 that [REDACTED] is a lifetime resident of Wayne County. He is 86 years of age and is suffering from incurable cancer and is semi-senile.

He is the grandfather of [REDACTED] who was recently elected to the Georgia State Senate from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has never been contacted by Agents of the Savannah Office.

It is recommended that the Bureau acknowledge receipt of this communication from [REDACTED]

③ - Bureau
1 - Savannah

JES/dkm
(4)

*let to [REDACTED] 12-15-64
C.C. [REDACTED] Saw/ [REDACTED]*

REC-24 / 100

EX 110.

106670-608

21 DEC 8 1964

16

CORRESPONDENCE

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
 (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/3/64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/3/64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10:38 PM URGENT 11-28-64 WRB
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED
FROM NEW HAVEN 282350

CIRCA COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

RE NEW HAVEN TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK,
NOVEMBER 28 INSTANT AND ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 27 LAST.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES, NOVEMBER 28
INSTANT EDITION OF "STAMFORD ADVOCATE" DAILY NEWSPAPER,
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, PAGES ONE AND ELEVEN, CARRIED ARTICLE
CAPTIONED "SPEAKERS NAMED IN TRIBUTE HELD TO MARTIN LUTHER KING."
THIS ARTICLE STATES IN PART THAT DR. KING IS VISITING
STAMFORD EN ROUTE TO ACCEPT 1964 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. KING
EXPECTED TO TALK ABOUT "IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW
AND OTHER HUMAN PROBLEMS." ANTICIPATED AUDIENCE 1500 TO 2000.

KING WILL BE INTRODUCED BY REV. WYATT TEE WALKER OF WHITE
PLAINS, NEW YORK. REV. ANDREW YOUNG OF ATLANTA, EXECUTIVE
ASSISTANT TO DR. KING WILL GIVE A "REPORT FROM THE SOUTH."
OTHER SPEAKERS WILL BE REV. RICHARD A. BATTLES, PASTOR, MT.
OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT AND CONNECTICUT
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF SCLC* BATTLES WAS CONNECTICUT
CHAIRMAN FOR AUGUST 1963 CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

*SOUTHERN CIVIL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

100-106670

NOT RECORDED

183 DEC 15 1964

Recd 12/17/64

CONFIDENTIAL: In the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-144259-515

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM NEW HAVEN 282350

ARTICLE STATES "DR. KING WILL BE MET AT KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND ESCORTED TO STAMFORD BY WALTER WHEELER, THIRD, PITNEY-BOWES EXECUTIVE, AND CHESTER ADDISON, CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER OF STAMFORD. MEETING IS SPONSORED BY LOCAL RELIGIOUS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, UNDER CO-CHAIRMANSHIP OF REV. CHARLES J. SARGENT, JR., AND REV. RAFE TAYLOR.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, ADDISON IS ENGINEER BY PROFESSION AND IS OWNER OF A CHEMICAL COMPANY IN CONNECTICUT. NEITHER ADDISON NOR WHEELER ARE KNOWN BY ESTABLISHED SOURCES TO HAVE EVER BEEN KNOWN AS AL.

REFERENCED ATLANTA TELETYPE MAKES REFERENCE TO JACK AND AL PICKING UP KING AT KENNEDY AIRPORT. FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, NEW YORK, ANN ATLANTA, CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO POSSIBILITY THAT JACK IS JACKIE ROBINSON, FORMER DOUGER BASEBALL PLAYER, AND THAT AL IS POSSIBLY ALFRED BAKER LEWIS. IN THIS REGARD, IT IS NOTED JACKIE ROBINSON CURRENTLY RESIDES STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, AND IS KNOWN TO BE ACTIVE AND IS THE FOREFRONT OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES. SEE NW HAVEN AIRTEL TO BUREAU, OCTOBER 16, 1963, ENTITLED COMINFIL, NAACP*, BUFILE 61-3176.

* CONCERNING ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, IT IS NOTED HE CURRENTLY RESIDES 162 SHORE ROAD, OLD GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT, WHICH ADJOINS STAMFORD AND COULD BE REFERRED TO AS STAMFORD. LEWIS ALSO IS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS. BUREAU SEE NW HAVEN AIRTEL TO BUREAU, OCTOBER 17, 1963, ENTITLED COMINFIL, NAACP, BUFILE 61-3176.

* *COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
 FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE*

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM NEW HAVEN 282350

FILES OF NEW HAVEN OFFICE CONTAIN CASE FILE REGARDING ALBERT BAKER LEWIS WHICH REFLECTS LEWIS HAS, AS RECENTLY AS 1964, BEEN CRITICAL OF FBI, AS WELL AS DIRECTOR HOOVER. BUREAU SEE FILE ENTITLED ALFRED BAKER LEWIS, CRITICISM OF FBI, RESEARCH CRIME RECORDS.

NEW HAVEN CONDUCTING NO INVESTIGATION BUT WILL KEEP BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES ADVISED OF ANY INFORMATION. ATLANTA ADVISED AIRMAIL.

RECEIVED: 11:04 PM RDR

CC: NEW HAVEN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12/4/64 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 11/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

12-4-80
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-4 JML/ld
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-24-84
6076

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was [redacted] a source close to CLARENCE JONES. b(2) b(7)(D)

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

- 5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 7) (RM)
 - (1) - 100-158790 (BAYARD RUSTIN)
 - (1) - 100-106670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1) - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1) - 100-6670 (CIRM)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
183 DEC 18 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JMK:gmd
(12)

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

Classified by 6050
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/17/77

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

68 DEC 23 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASS
DATE 11/28/84

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 2/28/84

531
100-442529-625

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

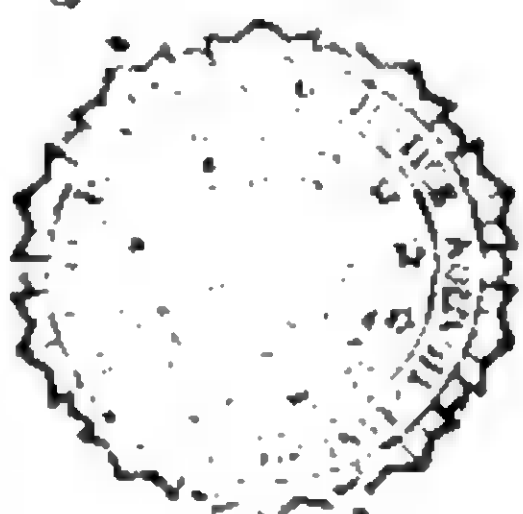
b(1)

The Agents who observed CLARENCE JONES entering the apartment house at 585 West End Avenue, New York City, 11/23/64, were:

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
November 24, 1964

Bureau 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on November 21, 1964, disclosing that Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones were in contact on that date. Levison took the opportunity to state that he had received a letter from A. J. Muste (a Socialist Pacifist) on the stationery of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, in which he extolled the many contributions of Bayard Rustin to the civil rights movement and his commitment to non-violence. Muste, according to Levison, then solicited money on behalf of Rustin, to be used to pay his expenses so that he can accompany Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC), to Oslo, Norway, in December, 1964, to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. *X*

Levison raised the question as to why King had not agreed to pay Rustin's expenses, since he asked him to accompany him on the trip. He said Muste had attempted to cover such a question by stating that King had decided to contribute all the award money to the SCLC, therefore, no travel expenses will be paid out of the award except King's and his wife. *X*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Classified by 6080
Exempt from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-106670-164/12/1/77
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In continuing his questions about the letter, Levison asked Jones why King had not written the letter rather than Muste. According to the source, Jones offered no comment. ~~Q~~

Levison said he had two thoughts in regard to the letter: "First, it is a terrible thing to be doing and secondly, he wondered if Martin (King) knows about this." ~~Q~~

According to the source, Levison remarked that he could tell from the phraseology and the way the whole thing (the letter) was presented it was all Rustin's design, and said he thought it would be good for Jones to advise King about the letter. Jones said "they" should then write comments on the letter and send them down to King. Levison stated that on the other hand, he felt that he should send a modest check, because he thought that in the future "this will loom large on the question of who befriended him (Rustin) and who is trying to cut him down." ~~Q~~

Levison said he felt that if Rustin had asked a few people to give him the money, he could have made a case. But to infer that King needed Rustin to accompany him to handle arrangements, but could not afford to pay his way, was ridiculous, Levison remarked. He said if King desired to raise the money, he could easily do it by sending out ten letters asking for \$100 each. It is wrong, Levison said, for Muste to send out an appeal in Rustin's behalf, adding that he was of the impression that Rustin had been told by King that he could handle his own arrangements, therefore, he (Rustin) would have to raise his own money if he wanted to go. ~~Q~~

According to the source, among other things discussed by Levison and Jones was what Levison described as the "off the record remarks that Hoover (J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director) made in 'The New York Times' of November 19, 1964". Jones said he felt that Hoover's response was "not merely confined to that narrow issue involved" and that the newspaper report confirmed it. Levison said that was just what he had thought. ~~Q~~

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In concluding their contact, Jones agreed to meet with Levison at Levison's house on Monday (November 23, 1964), at 8:30 PM. According to the source, they said they could discuss many things on their minds. ✓

On Monday, November 23, 1964, at 8:36 PM, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Clarence Jones enter the apartment house of 585 West End Avenue, New York, New York. This is the house in which Stanley Levison resides. ✓

With regard to the article in "The New York Times" of November 19, 1964, it reported that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover held a three hour news conference on 11/18/64, during which time he considered many topics. ✓

[REDACTED]

.S b(1)

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~


Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

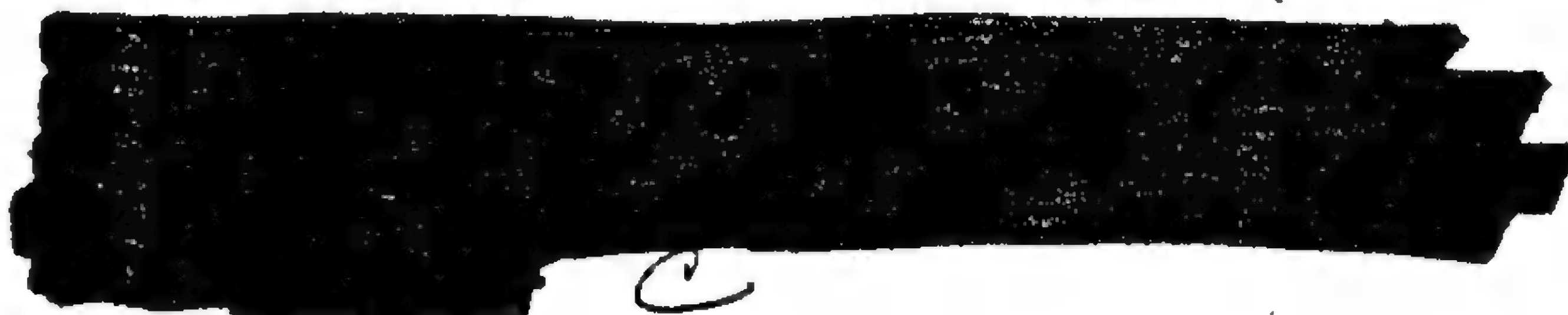
 b(1)
Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates ~~X~~

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. *AB*



b(1)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

5-
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The Labor Youth League has been designated
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~X~~

Memo: C. W. Helms
to: Mr. Hoover

11-18-67

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

The Director next spoke of civil rights violations. He told the reporters he wanted to dispel a number of myths concerning FBI jurisdiction and assignment of personnel in such cases. He stated it was a common belief in some circles that Special Agents in the South were all, without exception, southern born Agents. As a matter of fact, 70% of the Agents currently assigned to the South were born in the North. He stated that the "notorious" Martin Luther King had attempted to capitalize on this matter by claiming that all Agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency were southern born Agents. As a matter of fact, 4 out of 5 of the Agents assigned to the Albany, Georgia, Resident Agency were northern born. The Director stated he had instructed me to get in touch with Reverend King and line up an appointment so that King could be given the true facts. He stated that King had refused to give me an appointment and, therefore, he considered King to be the most "notorious liar" in the country.

The Director stated he wanted to make it clear that the FBI is not a "police agency." We do not guard anyone; we are "fact finders"; the FBI cannot "wet nurse" anyone. The Director explained that the FBI has had remarkable success in civil rights cases, although, to hear Martin Luther King talk the FBI has done nothing. The Director stated that we have been able to penetrate the Ku Klux Klan and that as a result we know what the Klan is doing currently and what they plan to do in the future. He added that in the case of the 3 murdered civil rights victims in Mississippi he had instructed that FBI Agents interview all members of the Ku Klux Klan to put them on notice that the FBI was going to thoroughly investigate violations of the law. He added that Governor Johnson of Mississippi had fired 5 or 6 officers who had been members of the Klan. The next question asked for Mr. Hoover to give them more details about Martin Luther King. He stated, off the record, "He is one of the lowest characters in the country." There was an immediate inquiry as to whether he could be quoted on the original statement that Martin Luther King was a liar and he stated, "Yes--that is public record."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

100-106670-
NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN
62-107811

64 DEC 22 1964

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 11/17/64

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via ^{OK} AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY... *S.P. J. Rm 14...*
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2...
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION... *11-12-84*

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above.

The source who furnished the information in the letterhead memorandum was [REDACTED] a source close to *b(2) b(7)(D)* BAYARD RUSTIN.

[REDACTED] *b(1)*

[REDACTED] *b(1)*

- 5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
 - (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - (1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 1-New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:rmv
(12)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *[Signature]*
DATE *12/17/64*

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

100-106670
NOT RECORDED
201 DEC 18 1964

ENCLOSURE

66 DEC 22 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

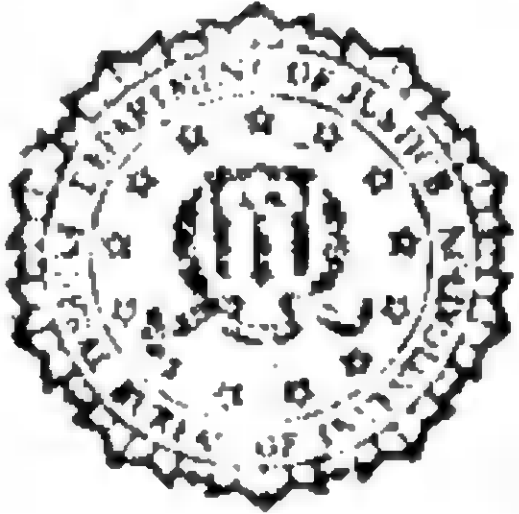
[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] c b(1)

Files of the NYO were reviewed for the names JULES BERNSTEIN, (ph) and HOWARD CLEEB, but did not furnish identifiable information.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED] b(2) b7(D) a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In light of this, the classification is used.

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
~~SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
November 17, 1964

12.4-80
CLASSIFIED AND *SP4 JML*
EXTENDED BY *2*
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION *11-12-84*
6074

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on November 16, 1964, revealing that Jules Bernstein (phonetic) of the Teamsters Union in Washington, D.C., was in contact with Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) on that date. Bernstein, according to the source, sought Rustin's support in behalf of Howard Cleeb (phonetic) who is trying to secure a position with the "Equal Employment Opportunities Commission." Bernstein said Cleeb is presently employed as Associate Executive Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.. Furthermore, he said Cleeb is a career civil servant with good labor acceptance by the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), but said he needed more backing from the civil rights movement. In light of that need, Bernstein requested that Rustin ask Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) and A. Philip Randolph (President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO) to write letters to President Johnson recommending Cleeb for the position which he is seeking. Rustin said he would do what he could, cautioning, however, that it would be difficult to help him if neither King nor Randolph knew Cleeb. *qu*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *classification*
11/22/84 JFB

6080
Classified by *2*
Exempt from automatic
Date of review for *12/1/77*

~~SECRET~~
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On November 16, 1964, the source advised that Rustin and Andrew Young (Assistant to King) were in conference on that date. Their contact, the source said, was to permit Rustin to relate to King through Young the results of his trip to London, England, on November 12, 1964, to make preparations for King's visit in December, 1964. Rustin said Prime Minister Wilson will be in New York City on the same day that King will be in New York (on December 3, 1964, permitting a meeting between them). Rustin said he (the Prime Minister) had desired that King go to London earlier but knew that he could not make it in view of his (King's) earlier commitments. ~~Q~~

Rustin, in enumerating the commitments of King in London, listed the following: ~~Q~~

On Sunday, December 6, 1964, will preach in St. Paul's Cathedral; on Monday, December 7, will attend a mass meeting in one of the large halls in London to raise money to be divided between King's work in the South and the work being done in South Africa; will also meet with the Archbishop of Canterbury on Monday, December 7, and with the Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, and at 4:30 p.m., on the same date, he will meet with Cabinet members and with members of the House of Lords. ~~Q~~

Rustin told Young he thought there would be tremendous enthusiasm about King's visit, and said preparations over there were in very capable hands. He said he had completed a first draft on things he thought King should include (in his remarks) therefore, wanted to send it to King right away. Young told him he could send it (the draft) by air - mail, Special Delivery, to Henry Arrington (a Miami attorney who counsels King) at 1034 N.M. 3rd Avenue, Miami, who in turn, could deliver it to King. ~~Q~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

According to the source, Young said he had talked with Harry (Wachtel) on Saturday, November 14, 1964, and had considered the possibility of getting the President (President Johnson) to commit himself so that "we" can have the reception in honor of King. Rustin said he would try to contact Wachtel regarding the matter. *X*

Rustin said with regard to the banquet in King's honor to be given on December 4, 1964, by United Nations Secretary U. Thant, that it would be restricted to 18 people. *X*

The source advised on November 16, 1964, that Rustin and Harry Wachtel were in touch on that date, during which time Rustin furnished a tentative schedule of King's trip to London, England. According to the source, the schedule was the same as furnished by Rustin to Andrew Young, except for an additional commitment, namely, a reception at the United States Mission to the United Nations, December 4, 1964, given by Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. *X*

On November 16, 1964, according to the same source, Rustin, Martin Luther King and Andrew Young, were in contact. Rustin took the opportunity to inform them that United Nations Ambassador Stevenson desired to give a reception for King on the night of December 4, 1964. He said the tentative time for the affair is between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. King said this would be suitable to him. *X*

King said that after having learned of his schedule of events in London, that he preferred to curtail some of his activities so that he will not be worn out when he arrives in Oslo, Norway. Rustin advised him to adhere to his commitment with the Archbishop of Canterbury since he met with the Pope a short time ago. *X*

-3-
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.


The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.



b(1)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates 

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, N.Y.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

[REDACTED]

b(1)

[REDACTED]

b(1)

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

CONFIDENTIAL

December 2, 1964

BY LIAISON

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4 NML
6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

My dear Mr. President:

In response to his request to see me, I conferred for about an hour with the Reverend Martin Luther King in my office yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by the following members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which he is President: Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy, Treasurer; Andrew J. Young, Program Director; and Walter E. Fauntroy, Director of the organization's Washington, D. C., office.

The meeting was most amicable and King indicated that he had requested to see me in an effort to clear up any misunderstandings that we might have. He apologized for remarks attributed to him criticizing the FBI and me with specific reference to Albany, Georgia. He stated that in this connection he had either been misquoted or there had been an outright misrepresentation.

He said that while some Negroes have complained to him that the FBI has been ineffective in investigating civil rights violations, he personally discounts such complaints and said he appreciated the fine work the FBI has been doing in this regard.

He said he had been critical of the FBI only in connection with instances where our Agents, who had been furnished complaints involving police brutality, were, thereafter, observed

- 1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent with cover memo)

- 1 - Miss Gandy (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Miss Holmes (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Jones (Sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Morrell (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See DeLoach to Mohr Memo of same date, captioned "Martin Luther King Appointment with Director, 3:35 p. m., 12/2/64"

GTQ:blh and smg (11)

56 DEC 21 1964

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

11 DEC 16 1964

The President

being friendly toward these same officers. He said situations like this serve to breed Negro distrust for the FBI. I advised Reverend King that I was aware that allegations of this nature had been made and that I had looked into the matter. It was determined that these charges were without basis.

Reverend King categorically denied ever having made a personal attack on me and also denied that he had ever instructed Negroes not to cooperate with the FBI. I told him that when Negroes are encouraged not to cooperate with the FBI, the solution of cases is delayed and sometimes frustrated. He said, to the contrary, he encouraged such cooperation. He explained that Negroes in many areas are frustrated. He said he feels it is his duty to keep them from expressing their frustrations through violence. Reverend King made reference to my report to you on the rioting that took place in some of our northern cities last summer. He indicated he considers it an excellent analysis of the situation.

Communist infiltration of the civil rights movement was discussed. Reverend King stated that as a Christian he could never accept communism and that he shared my concern with the problem. He described communism as a "crippling, totalitarian disease." He said that while there are "one or two" former communists currently engaged in fund-raising activities for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, he does not tolerate communists in his organization. He cited the communist background of Hunter Pitts O'Dell and noted that he considered the success of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference more important to him than his friendship with O'Dell. Consequently, he claimed, O'Dell is no longer associated with his organization.

The President

The problems confronting the FBI in civil rights investigations were explained to the Reverend King in detail. I made it clear to him that cases developed as a result of FBI investigation must often be tried in local courts where there are difficulties involved in getting white juries to convict white defendants in connection with civil rights matters. I cited some of our experiences in this regard.

He and his associates were advised of the recent conferences held for local law enforcement officers throughout the United States for the purpose of fully acquainting them with civil rights legislation and their responsibilities in connection with same. I told him that the results of this campaign have been encouraging in the cooperation received.

I pointed out to him that there is a great misunderstanding today among the general public and particularly the Negro race as to the FBI's role in civil rights matters. I emphasized that the FBI is an investigative agency, that it cannot recommend prosecution or make on-the-spot arrests where Federal laws have not been violated. He was advised that the FBI will not protect civil rights workers or Negroes because the FBI does not have the authority or jurisdiction to do so. He was also advised that the FBI cannot and will not exceed its authority. Reverend King was told that our investigations are conducted in a thorough and impartial manner, but if he or any of his associates knew of a Special Agent who had shown bias or prejudice, I wanted to know about it immediately.

Reverend King indicated that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is planning to engage in voter registration activities in Selma, Alabama, on or about January 1, 1965, and that he has learned that there could be violence. I told him that our Agents would be on the scene, not for the purpose of rendering protection, but to observe and report to the Department of Justice any possible violations of civil rights that may occur.

The President

Reverend King expressed his gratitude for having the opportunity to meet me. He said he felt our meeting had been a productive one, and I told him to feel free to get in touch with me any time he thought it necessary to do so.

Respectfully submitted,